ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE AND COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

M. O. P.—No. 9 H. D.—5-5-66.—525.

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From Commissioner of Mysore, to Secretary to Government of India, dated 19th November 1864.

From Major Anderson, to Secretary to Commissioner of Mysore, dated 8th November 1864.

From Secretary to Government of India, to Commissioner of Mysore, dated 18th February 1865.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE AND COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

Section II.—Revenue.

I.—LAND REVENUE, INCLUDING FORESTS AND ABKARI.

1. The settlement for the year 1864-65 amounts to Rs. 73,01,456-8-5, showing an increase of Rs. 90,436-4-11 over that of 1863-64, which was Rs. 72,11,020-3-6.

2. The increase is accounted for as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
By the conversion of payments of land rent in kind, into payments in money	68,059	10	7
By extended cultivation	4,62,567	0	0
By excess of land discovered on measurement ...	6,689	7	7
By the sale of Government grain at an enhanced price	52,754	4	0
By water cess for channel conservancy purposes (See Section IV, Public Works)	10,274	6	6
Total ...	6,00,344	12	8

Deduct.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land left uncultivated	4,62,567	1	0			
Land and money assessment brought under Buttai tenure ...	40,346	5	3			
Miscellaneous	1,410	12	6			
				5,04,324	6	9
Net increase ...				96,020	5	11

Coffee.

3. The excise duty on Coffee of 4 annas per maund is included in the Land Revenue. The collections during the year were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In Nugur	57,083	9	7
In Ashtagram	35,657	6	2
In Nundidroog	50	10	6
Total ...	92,791	10	3

being a decrease of Rs. 16,671-7-8 attributable to unseasonable rains.

Sale of Government Lands.

4. The sum realized under this head amounted to Rs. 21,072-9-11 against Rs. 24,251-1-6 in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous.

5. The following are the items under the head of Miscellaneous :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rents and Taxes on Groves, Orchards, and Trees ...				1,10,063	7	6
Lac	5,299	14	10			
Honey and Wax	2,756	2	0			
Iron Furnaces	11,729	14	0			
				19,785	14	10
Total ...				1,29,849	6	4
1863-64...				1,14,140	10	11
Increase...				15,708	11	5

2. Forests.

6. Timber, Sandal Wood, Seigniorage, and other sources of Forest Revenue, yielded Rs. 2,79,103-13-11. This is exclusive of the proceeds from the miscellaneous items given in the preceding para., the receipts from which, as appertaining to his department, are included in the accounts of the Forest Conservator given in the Appendix. Compared with the Forest Revenue of the past year, viz., Rs. 3,85,189-10-11, there is a decrease of Rs. 1,06,085-13-0 to be attributed mainly to the yearly sale of Sandal Wood in the Nugur Division having been postponed. Details will be found in the Section on Forests.

3. Abkari.

7. The Revenue derived from Abkari which includes Toddy, Arrack, and Ganjah, amounted in 1864-65 to Rs. 8,68,823-15-0, which contrasted with Rs. 8,96,635-5-4 in the preceding year, exhibits a decrease of Rs. 27,811-6-4. The causes of this decrease will be explained further on when reporting upon the Sudder Distillery System.

II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

8. These comprise the following :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Taxes on Houses	1,62,528	13	10
Do. on Shops	1,10,588	8	6
Do. on Looms	81,429	0	11
Do. on Oil Mills	15,866	7	3
Miscellaneous	126	4	0
Total ...	3,70,539	2	6
1863-64 ...	3,68,080	8	2
Increase...	2,458	10	4

due chiefly to the establishment of fresh looms and shops.

III.—CUSTOMS.

9. The collections under this head amounted in the year under report to Rs. 10,76,703-3-4 against Rs. 11,33,465-11-0 in the previous year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 56,762-7-8. The reduction, from 1st June 1864, of the number of articles subject to duty, and the abolition of the duty on exports and imports, from 1st January 1865, sufficiently account for this decrease.

IV.—SALT.

10. The revenue obtained from Earth Salt amounted to Rs. 18,841-1-4 against Rs. 15,468-5-8, in the preceding year, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 3,372-11-8, which is attributable to the formation of a larger number of salt pans paying rent to Government.

V.—OPIUM.

11. The monopoly of the sale of imported Opium has been let out on contract. A sum of Rs. 500 has been paid by the contractor for the past year.

VI.—STAMPS.

12. The income derived from stamps has been augmented to a very considerable extent, being Rs. 2,38,990-8-9 against Rs. 1,56,743-8-0 in 1863-64. This, in a great degree, is the temporary result of the introduction of rules for the limitation of suits, which has led to the filing of a large number of cases in anticipation, and the consequent levy of penalties on unstamped documents.

VII.—MINT.

13. Under this head, the sum of Rs. 15,076-14-0 has been derived from the breaking up and sale of native copper coin as old copper.

VIII.—POST OFFICE.

14. The receipts from the Mysore Anché or Provincial post amounted to Rs. 34,611-1-6, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 3,607-15-5 over those of the preceding year.

IX.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

15. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 78,180-1-5 against Rs. 74,550-6-4 in 1863-64.

X.—POLICE.

16. A sum of Rs. 14,037-7-5 has been credited to Government in the Department of Police, being an increase of Rs. 2,261-15-6.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

17. There has been an increase of Rs. 54,933-4-7, in the refunds made by the Public Works Department.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

18. The items of Miscellaneous Revenue not included in the above, amounted to Rs. 87,162-12-11, shewing a decrease of Rs. 9,898-10-11, as compared with the collections of the preceding year.

DEMAND, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCE.

		Rs.	A.	P.
19. Demand on account of 1864-65	...	1,04,38,959	15	1
Balance of previous year	...	85,080	7	10
Total	...	1,05,24,040	6	11
Collections	...	1,04,97,444	5	8
Balance	...	26,596	1	3

Comparative Statement of the Jamabundy of the three Divisions.

Division.	Jamabundy for 1863-64.			Jamabundy for 1864-65.			Difference. Increase.			Difference. Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nundidroog	39,98,744	1	9	40,68,313	10	4	69,569	8	7	0	0	0
Ashtagram	27,14,645	3	0	26,79,802	12	0	0	0	0	34,842	7	0
Nugur	36,63,184	11	9	36,48,433	12	3	0	0	0	14,750	15	6
Total ...	1,03,76,574	0	6	1,03,96,550	2	7	69,569	8	7	49,593	6	6
Huzoor Commissioner's Treasury	25,171	12	7	42,409	12	6	17,237	15	11	0	0	0
Grand Total ...	1,04,01,745	13	1	1,04,38,959	15	1	86,807	8	6	49,593	6	6
						Deduct Decrease ...	49,593	6	6			
						Net Increase ...	37,214	2	0			

20. It was remarked in the Administration Report of last year that the settlement of 1863-64 was the greatest on record since 1799. That no adventitious circumstances combined to produce this result, but that on the contrary the resources of the Province are steadily improving, will be apparent from the decided though comparatively small increase in the settlement of 1864-65, notwithstanding an unpropitious reason, which the figures in the above Table exhibit.

REVENUE MEASURES.

Land tenures.

21. Government having called for a fuller account of the land tenures peculiar to the Province than appeared in last year's report, the subjoined list with a short description of the nature of each, is appended.

22. Interesting and very ample details on this subject are to be found in the Selections from the Records of the Commissioner's Office, which were printed in 1864 with the permission of Government.

Surva Manium. 23. Villages or lands held free of all demands, including Sayer, Mohturfa, &c.

Manium. 24. As above, but subject to miscellaneous taxes.

Ardha Manium. 25. Land assessed at half the usual rate.

Jodi. 26. Land held on a light assessment, the proportion of which to the full rate, varies.

Jodi Agrahar. 27. Villages held by Brahmins only, on a favorable tenure.

28. There are lands in Mysore which were given on Jodi tenure in ancient times, and are still enjoyed on this tenure.

29. Other Jodi lands were formerly surva manium, but were sequestered by Tippoo, and were afterwards continued to the original holders by Poorniah, though on a less favorable Jodi tenure.

30. The Jodi grants of later date have been for the most part given to encourage the erection of chutrums for travellers, and the planting of topes and avenue trees.

31. Much Jodi land is in the possession of village servants, and was given as remuneration for their services.

Jodi Ootar. 32. Resembles Jodi tenure, but is applied chiefly to grants for the support of religious institutions.

Kaim Goottah. 33. This term in its strict sense describes a permanent village settlement, and it probably owes its origin to a time when many villages were depopulated, and when the Sirkar found it advantageous to rent out such on a fixed but very moderate lease, the renter undertaking to restore them to their former prosperous condition.

In several cases, however, grants of flourishing villages were given on this tenure to favorites at court.

Kodagi Enam. 34. Lands held on this tenure are said to have been formerly rent free. They were usually given on condition of repairing and keeping in good order old tanks which had become breached and useless. They are now however found with a fixed but light assessment attached to them.

Bhatt Manium. Brahma daya. Deva daya. 35. Among the many terms used to designate grants and endowments of land to Brahmins and temples, these three are more frequently to be met with than others, throughout the Mysore country.

Oomli Ootar, Oomli Gramma. 36. These terms are used chiefly in the Nugur Division to signify land or a village granted rent free, as a reward for, or on condition of public service.

Shrayem. 37. Waste lands, chiefly in Jungly Districts, are granted free of assessment or at $\frac{1}{4}$ rates the first year, and afterwards at rates increasing yearly till the 4th or 5th year, when the full assessment is attained. This is called Shrayem tenure, and by means of it large tracts of land have been brought under cultivation, and many villages established.

38. Lands held on the tenures above described are hereditary, and their possessors have the right of disposing of them by sale, mortgage, or otherwise. Service enam lands although hereditary are inalienable.

Cundayem.

39. Cundayem is a Canarese term used only in Mysore, and signifies the full rate of money assessment leviable on land, in contra-distinction to every kind of enam or partly enam tenure, such as those enumerated in preceding paragraphs.

Buttai.

40. Buttai is the division of produce between the ryot and Government. In Mysore the proportion claimed by Government is one half, but it is probable that in reality only $\frac{1}{3}$d is received, the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ds being shared between the ryots and the village servants.

This tenure is being gradually converted into a money assessment at the full rates. The Revenue survey will extinguish it.

Hereditary right of cultivation.

41. There is an hereditary right of cultivation attached to both cundayem and buttai lands, and this is not interfered with so long as the Government dues are punctually paid or the land is not left barren; but in either of these cases, Government exercises the right of proprietor of the soil, and disposes of the land in such a way as shall best secure the State from loss.

Government claim of proprietorship.

42. This claim of proprietorship is further shown by the manner in which cundayem land is taken for Government purposes. In rural Districts the assessment is simply remitted, and in the near neighbourhood of towns where land is in demand for building sites, compensation is granted, based professedly upon what the expenses of cultivation have been to the ryot, but in reality as somewhat of an equivalent to the sum* which private speculators are in the habit of offering to him, to induce him to resign the land in their favor; for it should be explained that as public transfers of cundayem land by sale are forbidden, these are effected in an indirect manner as indicated above, the former holder tendering his reli nquishment of the land in favor of the person whose money he has received, and the latter at the same time sending in his tender for cultivation. These exchanges are not interfered with by Government, but the Civil Courts refuse to take cognizance of suits for the recovery of money connected with them.

43. The non-recognition by Government of a saleable value in cundayem and buttai lands is consistent with the annual ryotwar settlement, and with the free permission enjoyed by every ryot to resign his holding when he pleases; but as now the settlement is for five years, and as land has greatly risen in value in all parts of the Province, it becomes necessary to consider the expediency of establishing in theory as well as in practice the right of the cultivator to deal with his holding in any way he may think best for his own interests.

* The average price given for land near Bangalore last year, was Rs. 89 a koodoo or Rs. 135 an acre.

44. This right has already been conceded as far as improvements are concerned, and a man may now sink wells and raise superior crops without the fear of an enhanced assessment to check his enterprise.

45. But the settlement of the point will become imperative as the Revenue Survey advances, for by it a ryot will not only have the extent of his field accurately ascertained and moderately assessed according to its productiveness, but he will be assured that for the term of the settlement this assessment will remain unchanged, and his puttah be as good a title for that period as any sunnud can convey.

Right of occupier of the soil where existing.

46. Although the claim of Government to be considered the owner of the soil, is asserted and allowed throughout the greater part of Mysore, there are portions where such right is not admitted nor insisted upon by the State.

Nugur Division and Mulnaad Talooks of Ashtagram.

47. In the Nugur Division, and in the Mulnaad or hilly Talooks of Ashtagram, there exists among the people a distinct proprietary right, which has descended from ancient times, landed property being transmitted from father to son by regular succession. This institution of hereditary property is said to have been in existence in the Mulnaad Talooks since A. D. 1300, in the time of the Vigia Nugur Dynasty; and in Nugur since the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was introduced by Shivappah Naik, one of the Ikkery line of Princes, who established a land assessment, and was celebrated for his skill in finance.

48. In the Talooks above alluded to, the assessment was fixed on each village upon an estimate of the productiveness of the soil, and according to its importance and wealth. The shares payable by individuals were settled among themselves, and as the total amount leviable on each village did not much vary, these shares became fixed as the acknowledged rent of the land itself, and thus (in the words of a former report) by an easy and natural progress each field in time bore a certain assessment, though the mode in which it was fixed gave little hope of its bearing a just proportion to its productive powers.

49. The above description applies also to the more open portions of the Nugur Division, throughout the whole of which the assessment was unaccompanied by any survey.

Wurgs or farms.

50. In the hilly tracts of Nugur, the holdings of the ryots resemble those of the Coorgs, and are likewise called Wurgs or farms. These Wurgs are composed of arable, forest, and pasture lands. They have never been surveyed, and up to the year 1835 their extent was calculated according to the number of measures of seed required to sow the rice lands, or the number of spaces or trenches between the rows of trees in garden land; and on the total area thus roughly determined, the assessment was originally fixed.

51. Subsequent to the year 1835 the component parts or fields of each Wurg were numbered, and the gross assessment was arbitrarily apportioned to each field with reference only to its supposed extent, for neither survey nor classification was attempted.

52. Attached to each Wurg are large tracts of forests called Kans, for which a trifling cess called the Kan shist is paid. The apparent purpose for which these jungles are held is to secure a sufficient supply of foliage for manuring the fields, and to enable the Wurgdars to obtain wood for agricultural and domestic purposes. But the extent of the Kans is in almost every case beyond all proportion to the requirements of the Wurgdars, and as they will neither make use of them themselves for coffee, nor allow others to do so, the extension of this cultivation is much obstructed. A minute enquiry into the Wurg and Kan holdings is now taking place.

Kans.

53. Another description of property which is transferable by sale and mortgage is garden land, in which the areca and cocoanut and other fruit trees, which take time to come to maturity, are cultivated.

Garden land.

54. Rice lands watered from the channels of the River Cauvery are also saleable; that is, their transfer is recognized by Government, and they are permitted to be sold by auction by order of the Civil and Revenue Courts.

Rice lands under the Cauvery Channels.

55. These rice and garden lands have become exceptions to the rule in consequence of the value they have acquired from the time, labor, and money which have been expended in their cultivation.

56. It will be perceived that, by granting a puttah unrecallable for five years, the minute interference apprehended from the ryotwar system has been greatly diminished; and it will be so still further when the progress of the survey makes it possible to introduce with confidence a 20 years' settlement.

Five years' puttah.

57. A comparison of the several district reports shows that only about $\frac{1}{10}$th puttahs have been renewed, in which estimate are included all puttahs for new land occupied, the number of which is very great.

58. As regards the improvements which may be effected in the various tenures above enumerated, it may be said that nothing on a great scale can be attempted, until the Revenue Survey shall have placed the Government in possession of that accurate information, which is needed to carry out successfully any fiscal changes in a country so diversified in its soil, climate, and customs, as is Mysore.

59. In the case of Enam holdings of all descriptions, it is hoped that, by adhering to the principles laid down in the letter No. 413 of the 29th January 1863, and in the draft rules which accompanied it, and which received the general approval of Government, the acknowledged difficulty of dealing with the question will be overcome in a manner which will preserve the confidence of all classes of the people in the liberal intentions of the Government.

Enam lands.

Revenue Procedure.

60. A full account was given in last year's report of the necessity of introducing a regular system for the disposal of Revenue business, and for ensuring uniformity in the mode of conducting correspondence and arranging records, &c.

61. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the rules which were prepared with the above object have been understood and carried out with intelligence and zeal throughout the Province, and that a decided improvement is manifest in the way in which complaints are investigated and proceedings recorded.

Return for six months.

62. The appended Return will show in a concise form the amount of work disposed of during the last six months of the year, the nature of it, and the classification of cases and proceedings which has been adopted. A Return in a similar form is received monthly in the Commissioner's Office, so that the state of the Revenue files and the work performed are known with almost as great accuracy as is required in Civil and Criminal Procedure.

Register of Village Servants.

63. The want of accurate information regarding the different village establishments and the competency of the present incumbents having been much felt, Registers were ordered to be opened in each talook and district, by which the individuals holding office and their co-sharers are identified, and their remuneration, whether from Government by money payments and enam lands, or from ryots by rates in kind or rates in cash, is recorded as minutely as so diversified a system renders practicable. The parties whose names are registered are furnished, on application, with a copy of the entry as a certificate that they are the persons recognized by Government as holders of the office, and appeals against the registry are disposed of in regular course in the district offices.

English numerals.

64. English numerals have been adopted throughout the Province in all accounts and statements, with the exception of those prepared by the village Shanbogues or accountants, who are not yet ready for the change.

Sudder Distillery.

65. These distilleries have been at work during the whole of the past year with varying success, according to the localities and the judgment with which the system has been supervised in the several districts. It cannot be said that the rules have yet been applied in all their strictness, for, except at Bangalore, there were few, or no manufacturers, who were able or willing to compete with those who had already established a reputation under the former Abkari regulations.

System to be extended.

66. No doubt is however entertained of the soundness of the new system, notwithstanding that in the first year of its introduction there has been a falling off of revenue, and it has therefore been decided to encourage it to the full extent by erecting Government enclosures at the Head Quarters, or elsewhere, in each district, and by allowing manufacturers of approved character to set up stills within them.

67. One effect of the comparatively high price of arrack during the year under report has been to increase greatly the quantity of toddy consumed, a circumstance which is not to be regretted, as toddy is the more wholesome liquor of the two.

Beneficial results anticipated.

68. The competition which it is expected will take place hereafter, will however put it in the power of Government, by means of the still head duty and the supervision of its officials, to regulate in an indirect way the price of arrack, and so prevent a too cheap and deleterious spirit being offered to the people.

Coffee Halut or Excise.

Mysore Coffee Planters' Association.

69. The Mysore Coffee Planters' Association addressed Government last year, praying for such a reduction in the halut as would place them on a footing with Planters in other Provinces. It was represented by them that, taking the average yield of coffee estates at 6 cwt. or 24 maunds an acre, the halut of 4 annas a maund, or Re. 1 a cwt., was equal to a tax of Rs. 6 an acre, whereas the maximum tax on coffee lands in other parts of India was only Rs. 2 an acre.

70. The Association at the same time deprecated the introduction of an acreage assessment, on the ground that such a measure would be distasteful to the natives who grow by far the largest quantity of coffee.

Question of reduction of halut submitted to Government of India.

71. In submitting the question to the Government of India, the following points were stated: First, that the lowest selling price of coffee being Rs. 5 and the excise 4 annas a maund, the duty might be calculated at 5 per cent, or $\frac{1}{20}$th of the gross produce, which, seeing that the halut is in lieu of all other dues and of the Ancient "Warum" by which the Government received half the gross produce, could not be said to be a heavy demand upon the Planters. Secondly, that the halut presses upon natives, who pay more than $\frac{5}{6}$th of the duty, more lightly than would an acreage of Rs. 2, for it has been ascertained that the average yield per acre in native plantations is not more than 5 maunds or about $\frac{1}{5}$th of the produce assumed as the yield on European estates, consequently the native proprietor who contributes so large a proportion of the revenue pays only at the rate of Rs. 1-$\frac{1}{4}$ an acre.

72. It was further remarked that the information available does not bear out the statement of the Association that Planters pay duty at the rate of Rs. 6 an acre; for the approximate Returns of the extent of coffee estates show 26,011 acres held by Europeans, whereas the excise paid by them in 1863-64 (a productive year) was only Rs. 14,781. The truth being that a considerable portion of their estates comprises plantations which pay no tax because they are not yet in bearing, and that many years must elapse before Government can receive Rs. 2 an acre for the extensive forest lands which the present holders have secured, to the exclusion of other enterprising men, who are seeking opportunities to invest their capital.

73. With the object, however, of obviating any grievances, real or supposed, on the part of the European Planters, and in consideration of the yearly increasing price of labor in Nugur and Munjerabad, a proposal has been submitted to Government to reduce the halut from 4 to 3 annas a maund. Although this measure, if sanctioned, will involve a loss of Rs. 27,000 annually, it is hoped that increased cultivation will, in a few years, bring up the revenue again to its present mark.

Sayer.

74. As stated in last year's report, revised rules for levying an excise upon a reduced number of articles, came into effect from the 1st June 1864.

Abolition of Export and Import duties.

75. The attention of the Supreme Government was about the same time called to the exports and imports of the Province, by a reference made by the Madras Government, originating in a demand for the payment of duty on Wynaad timber entering Mysore for Railway purposes. In compliance with the orders of the Government of India, a report on the present and former Sayer system of the Territory was submitted, and it was calculated that, after allowing for diminished collections following upon the introduction of the revised tariff, the receipts of 1864-65 would be about 10 lakhs, or nearly $\frac{1}{10}$th of the whole revenue of the Province.

76. It was observed that, at the Ports in Her Majesty's Territory, customs are imposed on a vast variety of articles, no longer charged with duty in England, a practice which is in opposition to the desire of Her Majesty's Government to extinguish all duties levied by Native States. Further, that an inland country like Mysore, having no seaboard, appears to be in the same category as regards its frontier duties as inland States in Germany, and to possess as good a claim to levy them, as a Territory possessing a coast line has to realize customs at its ports, and that should it be found desirable, in order to give a stimulus to trade, to relinquish exports and imports, compensation should be given on the principle followed in the German Zollverein. It was added, in reply to a question from Government, that the cost of abolishing all duties between Mysore and Madras, would be about Rs. 4,43,000, the calculation being based on the total of the exports and imports of 1863-64.

77. With regard to the complaint made by the Railway Authorities, it was observed that they had been allowed to fell timber themselves in the Mysore Forests, on exceptionally favorable terms, and that if the jungles of the country were unable to afford them a sufficient supply, which was not the case, it would be a valid reason for not levying any duty on timber imported from adjoining districts; but that if wood thus imported were allowed to pass free, it should be on a certificate furnished to the Forest Conservancy Department of the uses to which it was to be applied; for, that wood required by the Railway Agents was not always applied to the purpose at first specified, might be shown by the fact that, after a large quantity of timber had been felled by them in the Nugur Division, the Mysore Government was informed that it was no longer required, and was obliged to buy it off their hands in order to prevent them from selling it in the Mysore Territory, to the detriment of the Government sales.

78. The orders of the Supreme Government in reply however, directed the relinquishment of all export and import duties, which was accordingly carried out from the 1st January 1865.

79. Although, as was to be expected, the receipts from Sayer fell off considerably last year, it may be confidently anticipated that, in the words of the Proclamation, a copy of which is in the appendix, the measure, which has been introduced with the object of stimulating industry, and fostering the trade of the country, will tend materially to advance the best interests of the Province.

STAMPS.

Introduction of the Stamp Act.

80. The question whether it would be expedient to introduce Act X of 1862 into Mysore, or whether rules of an apparently less intricate character would suit the wants of the people better, having been decided in favor of the Act, chiefly because it was anticipated that much inconvenience would arise from the existence of different systems in territories intimately connected with each other, a notification has been issued declaring the Act in question to be applicable to Mysore from 1st August 1865. It has also been notified that, under the orders of the Government of India, the stamp papers to be used in Mysore will bear the usual Madras Stamp Office impression of the Queen's head, with the value of the stamp in English, Tamil, and Canarese, and in addition, an impression with the words "Mysore Commissioner's Office," in English, Persian, and Canarese. Also that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to declare, that Bills of exchange drawn in Mysore shall be exempted from the further payment of stamp duty on being negotiated in British Territory, a similar exemption being conceded to like bills drawn in British Territory and negotiated in Mysore.

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

81. The last Administration Report contained an outline of the measures adopted since 1857, to carry out and extend the scheme then promulgated, by which Education in Mysore is now directly aided and controlled, in a greater or less degree, by Government.

82. The following brief statement will show at a glance the machinery with which during the past year it is hoped that some progress was made in attaining the objects in view. As the limit of the assignment for educational purposes provided in the budget, viz., Rs. 1,25,500 has been nearly, if not quite, reached the discussion of propositions entailing any heavy additional outlay, must be for the present postponed :—

Officers of the Department.

1 Director of Public Instruction.
1 Inspector of Schools.
1 Deputy Inspector of Schools.
2 Sub-Deputy Inspectors.

Schools.

The High School at Bangalore, affiliated to the University of Madras, in which students can be educated to compete for the degree of B. A.

The Normal School at Bangalore, for the training of teachers.

The Engineering School at Bangalore, for preparing youths for the Public Works Department.

Five District Schools, educating up to University entrance standard.
Nine Talook or inferior Anglo-Vernacular Schools.
Eighteen Canarese Schools.
Thirty schools assisted by grants-in-aid.

83. One thousand six hundred and two indigenous schools, which have been supplied by Government with 5,000 Educational books.

84. In the majority of these schools Canarese only is taught by the local preceptors, but there are several small Hindoostanee schools where Mussulmans muster largely, and in a few instances Sanskrit is taught.

Encouragement given by the District Officers.

85. The Director of Public Instruction reports that during last year the most valuable assistance was received from the various District Officers, who have shown great interest in the schools in their districts, and have always been ready to preside at examinations and at the distribution of prizes, in not a few instances themselves furnishing the prizes bestowed. He adds that the interest thus exhibited, and the occasional visits made to the schools, have had an excellent effect upon both teachers and scholars.

New schools.

86. Nine new schools were established during the year, which have been supplied with trained teachers from the Normal School at Bangalore.

87. There are at present 4,333 pupils in the schools established by or receiving aid from Government, being an increase of 1,169 over the number reported last year.

Indigenous schools.

88. The number of scholars in the indigenous schools is 22,648, to which, if the figures given above be added, it will be found that there are 26,981 students in all the schools of the Province, an insignificant number in proportion to the entire population, which is estimated to be 4 millions.

In the appendix will be found Tables giving statistical information regarding grant-in-aid and Government schools, and it is evident from the detailed reports upon each, which have been furnished by the Director of Public Instruction, that on the whole fair progress has been made in the method of teaching and in the quality of the instruction bestowed, and that due notice is taken by the inspecting officers of all defects and shortcomings.

89. The details are too lengthy to be given here, but as it is proposed to print Mr. Garrett's Report *in extenso*, those who are interested in education, and particularly the missionary bodies whose efforts in establishing schools are deserving of high praise, will have an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the opinions submitted to Government.

90. A short notice, abstracted from the report of the Director of Public Instruction of the Central Institutions at Bangalore, may however be given with advantage in this place.

The High School.

91. The addition to the numbers during the past year has been at the rate of 15 per cent, and although the building has been enlarged, and the rate of fees raised by one-half in the first four classes, the applications for admissions are more than can be entertained.

92. A new arrangement of the classes has been decided upon, by which a diligent student may reach the top one, in the seventh year after his admission at the bottom of the school. This, together with a prohibition against volunteering in the public offices without a certificate, has had a good effect in producing a regular and lengthened attendance at school.

93. Two boys passed the Matriculation examination in February last, although the studies are not arranged with a special view to this examination. The study of Natural Philosophy, to illustrate which a large collection of scientific instruments has been furnished to the school, has interfered with the preparation required for successfully matriculating, though less time has been given to it than formerly.

94. It may perhaps be advisable to introduce a change in the course of studies to meet the desire of the pupils, whose attention has been drawn to the subject, since the opening of the Railway has established a closer communication with Madras.

Practising.

95. In September last a transfer of 48 boys was made to the care of the Normal School, for the purpose of creating a practising class for the students under training. The pupils thus transferred will be eligible for promotion into the higher classes as before. Further reference will be made to this class when describing the method of training in the Normal School.

The Normal School.

96. The success of education depends mainly upon the training given to the masters. The details of the system pursued in the Bangalore Normal School, as given below from Mr. Garrett's Report, are interesting.

The Anglo-Vernacular Training School.

140. "In this Department of the Normal School there are 13 students, eight of whom are in receipt of the Government allowance, viz., Rs. 5 and Rs. 7, the remainder are candidates for vacancies as they occur.

141. "During the past year there have been five students appointed to schools either as head masters or assistants. Nine have been admitted to the privileges of the class, and four have withdrawn."

142. "The average length of time under training of the students in this class is 7½ months."

143. "In addition to their special education as schoolmasters, the students aim at passing the University entrance examination, although the course of study pursued is not confined exclusively to the subjects laid down for that purpose. Hitherto this has been found impracticable in consequence of the rapid promotion of students, and only one has had the opportunity of doing so, viz., Rambudra, the Vernacular Training Master, and he has passed creditably."

144. "It is hoped that, as the demand for their services abates, the students under training will be able to pass this test before they enter their schools as masters or assistants."

145. "In this school the students are divided into Senior and Junior Sections according to their progress, and the time employed in school work during the week is generally thirty hours."

School management.

146. "The students are specially trained in this subject; more time and attention being devoted to its acquisition than to any other; seven hours and a half being the time allowed."

147. "They are thoroughly grounded in its principles and practice In principle by means of lectures, and in practice by lessons given for criticism and by teaching in the practising school. In addition to having read Fowler's text book on education, lectures on school organization and classification, rewards and punishments, collective teaching and outlines of the mental faculties, have been given."

148. "They are also practised in drawing up notes of lessons from a given subject; one of the students gives that lesson to a class of children in the practising school, the others criticise his methods and take notes of his faults in teaching, which are read and commented on when the lesson is over. In addition to this each student in turn attends the practising school for one month, where he sees how others teach, and can put his own ideas on the subject into practice. The other subjects taught in this branch of the training school are English as a language—time allowed during the week, five and a quarter hours. Canarese as a language, three hours. Geography, three and a quarter hours. History, three hours. Political Economy, two hours. Algebra, one and a half hours. Writing a home lesson. Arithmetic and Mensuration, three hours."

149. "The progress made by the Senior Section in these subjects during the past year is good, but the information they possess on subjects not connected with their school work is very limited."

The Vernacular Training School.

150. "In this school there are twenty-one students, twelve of whom are paid by the Government, the remainder are candidates."

151. "During the past year there have been ten students appointed to schools in the country, twenty-three have been admitted to study in the class, and eight have withdrawn."

152. "The special training of the students is much the same as in the Anglo-Vernacular School. In addition they are taught writing Canarese as a language, Arithmetic, Geography, and History. The progress of the senior students in these subjects is fair, but the limited time hitherto allowed for their training has not been sufficient for that purpose. They are also found very deficient in general knowledge."

Practising School.

153. "In this school there are forty-eight children who are under the care of M. R. Sashagiri Rau, Sub-Deputy Inspector, who also superintends the students on duty in the Practising Schools."

154. "This school has fully answered its purpose. The students who leave on appointment have obtained sufficient knowledge in the art of teaching as to give them more confidence in their work, and having received their training here, they will always endeavour to raise their schools to the same standard."

155. "Although this school has been established to train students for masters, yet the children are being thoroughly educated in those subjects which belong peculiarly to an infant school. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic are the principal subjects of instruction, but they also receive collective lessons on objects, color, form, local Geography, and Moral Lessons."

The Engineering School.

97. There are two classes in this school. In the first, young men are trained to be Engineer subordinates, and in the second to be Draughtsmen and Estimators.

98. There were 16 pupils under instruction during the year, of whom two obtained appointments in the Public Works Department, and one under an Engineering contractor.

99. A new master was appointed in March last, and it is hoped that under his charge the school will become more popular, and that Government will be able to draw from it a constant supply of young men, both Europeans and Natives, with a professional training, and a knowledge of the country and of the Canarese language.

100. It is reported that three or four will be available as Draughtsmen and Estimators in a few months.

Grant-in-aid Schools.

101. As stated in a preceding para., full details of these schools will be found in the appendix, but it may here be noted that the number has increased since 1863-64 from 17 to 30, and the Government grant from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 13,296½.

102. The majority of the schools are at Bangalore and Mysore, but as it is now more generally known that all deserving schools willing to submit to inspection, may obtain aid, applications are received from remote quarters, especially from Hindoostanee Schools : comparatively few having been made by Hindoos.

103. The Hindoostanee Schools are, however, for the most part very badly conducted, and the teachers require teaching and training themselves. This can only be remedied gradually, and in the mean time elementary works on Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and History have been procured from Upper India, and are being re-printed at Bangalore.

Book Department.

104. The establishment of book depôts under the care of Amildars for the sale of Vernacular works, as stated in the last report, was found to work very successfully, but the sales increased to such an extent that the demand could no longer be met through the District post. It has therefore been considered advisable to have depôts at each District School, and to forward the books by cooly. From the District Schools the wants of the various talooks will be supplied.

105. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 3,975-0-2, and it is by the circulation in this manner, throughout the country, of well selected elementary works, that a better kind of instruction may, it is believed, be introduced into those indigenous Village Schools, which direct Government supervision cannot yet reach, it being at the same time entirely optional to the people to purchase the books.

New books printed.

106. A new edition of the English and Canarese Dictionary published several years ago by Mr. Garrett, the present Director of Public Instruction, has been re-printed after being revised and greatly enlarged.

Also a new edition of the Pancha Tantra, containing the Canarese Padyams and Sanskrit Slokas. The first edition of this work was sold in two months.

The 3rd Book of Lessons in Canarese will soon be ready.

Section IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

107. The original Budget allotment for the year was 15¼ lakhs, increased by additional grants to Rs. 15,68,028, and the aggregate approximate expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,94,301 distributed as follows :—

Heads of Service.	Original Budget Grant.	As modified after issue of Budget.	Expenditure.	Compared with Budget.	
				Less.	More.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	7,14,731	7,88,919	6,57,205	1,31,714	...
Repairs including expenditure by Civil Officers ...	4,00,000	4,59,801	4,11,365	48,436	...
Establishment	2,69,308	2,69,308	2,53,709	15,599	...
Reserve...	1,40,961	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	30,000	32,382	...	2,382
Khalihaut Corps	...	20,000	22,429	...	2,429
Stock	...	...	12,860	...	12,860
Arrears liquidated	...	...	3,537	...	3,537
Profit and Loss	...	...	814	...	814
Total ...	15,25,000	15,68,028	13,94,301	1,95,749	22,022
Total less ...	...	...	...	1,73,727	...

108. The same cause as that stated in the previous year's report, for the difference between the Budget Estimate and expenditure, has entered largely into the present discrepancy, viz., the delay in the receipt of instructions for the commencement of some of the principal works ; besides which there is a saving of more than Rs. 15,000 on Establishment, the actual charge of which amounts to little more than 18 per cent. of the expenditure.

109. The classified expenditure under the several Budget heads is entered below :—

Class.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	37,814	81	37,895
Civil Buildings	1,98,441	4,242	2,02,683
Agricultural	42,831	16,815	59,646
Communications	3,41,927	2,63,117	6,05,044
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ...	36,192	63	36,255
Civil Officers	...	1,27,047	1,27,047
Total ...	6,57,205	4,11,365	10,68,570

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MILITARY.

110. The allotment for the new cantonment at Mysore was Rs. 32,000, and the expenditure only Rs. 18,785, but the principal buildings, viz., Place of Arms, Hospital, Magazine, Quarters for Staff Sergeants and Medical Subordinate, were completed and occupied in the first quarter of the year, and the Sepoys' Lines have been three-fourths built. The Officers' huts have also been finished but not sanctioned, and the amount is shown in the accounts as "inefficient balance."

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

111. By far the most important work under this head is the construction of new Public Offices of Government at Bangalore. The Budget Grant was Rs. 1,20,000, and the expenditure Rs. 91,931, the work having been commenced (on contract) in October.

112. The lower story of the building, of stone in chunam, has been nearly completed; and timber for the roof, &c., is ready on the spot.

113. Talook Cutcherries have been completely or partially built at Nellamungalum and Maugady in the Bangalore Division; Aloor Hassan and Nursipoor in North Ashtagram; Nunjengode, Chamrajnuggur, and Surgoor, in South Ashtagram; Tiptoor, Mudgherry, Powgud, and Toorvakerry, in Chituldroog; Shemogah in Nugur; and Chintamony, Goodibunda, and Goribednore, in the Colar Division.

114. School Houses were in course of erection or completed at the following towns, viz., Maugady, Chennapatam, Sidlegutt, Arculgode, Hassan, Chamrajnuggur, Chituldroog, Honavully, Mudgherry, Saugor, and Chickmuggloor.

115. The Central Jail at Bangalore was enlarged and improved at a cost of Rs. 33,589, and the sum of Rs. 1,500 was spent in preparing stone for the Divisional Jail at Shemogah, in anticipation of sanction of the Estimate which has since been received.

116. Travellers' Bungalows and Moosafer Khanahs have been under construction at Kankanhully, Mauloor, Nagamungalum, Gundeshy, Sucklaspoor, Kotagar, Nursipoor, Chenroypatam, Moodgherry, Saugor, Anantapoor, Sacrabile and Honhully.

117. A new Post Office was commenced at Mysore, and a wall constructed round the Roman Catholic Burial Ground at that Station, where also Police, Thannahs, and two Cutwalls' Choultries were built. Some progress was made towards converting the Talook Cutcherry at Chickmuggloor into a Division Cutcherry, but the building will be restored to its former purpose on the completion of a new Division Cutcherry lately sanctioned.

AGRICULTURAL.

118. In the Bangalore Division the only works of this Class were the completion of two Anicuts across the Shimsha River, and improvement of the Mulloorputna Tank supply channel, at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 11,488.

119. In North Ashtagram five works were undertaken comprising two Anicuts, two Channels, and one aqueduct, with a total outlay of Rs. 6,266.

120. The only agricultural work reported in South Ashtagram is the reconstruction of the Muddoor Anicut, which after three years' labor has been safely completed, the year's expenditure being Rs. 11,374.

121. In the Nugur Division two Anicuts were under construction (but not completed) and the outlay amounted to Rs. 4,548. The sluices of the great Soolikerry Tank were partly restored at an outlay of Rs. 2,000, half of which is charged to the year under review.

COMMUNICATIONS.

122. In the Bangalore Division the roads from Bangalore to Maugady, and thence to Coonghul: from Doddaballapoor to Jungumcottah; from Bangalore to Kankanhully, and the Railway Feeder from Ooscottah to Kadgoody were in progress, and nearly all completed, the total outlay being Rs. 50,949.

123. In the Colar Division an expenditure of Rs. 10,085 is reported on the construction of a road over the Munchenhully Ghaut, between Chota Ballapoor and Goribednore, the Railway Feeder from Marmootal to Boodicottah, and a road from Doddaballapoor to Goribednore.

124. North Ashtagram Division shows an expenditure of Rs. 1,12,371 on the Yedioor and Suklaspoor, Chircooly, and Muttigutta, French Rocks and Moyasundra Roads, the Boond Ghaut Bailoor and Moodgherry, Arsekerry and Tiptoor Roads, the Moslay and Berinjehulla Bridges, and others on the French Rocks and Moyasundra Road. Nothing was done to the important proposed Kempakul, Saklaspoor, and Bailoor Bridges, for want of sanction.

125. In South Ashtagram the expenditure on communications amounts to Rs. 30,671, including the metalling of portions of the roads from Mysore to Cannanore and Mangalore, improving the Mysore and Manantoddy and Muddoor and Seevasamoodra Roads, also in tracing roads from Mysore to Kankanhully, and to Sultan's Battery in Wynaad.

126. The only work carried on in the Chituldroog Division was the improvement of the Bangalore Shemogah Road, on which a sum of Rs. 36,541 was spent.

127. In Nugur the total outlay was Rs. 16,748 exclusive of Khalihaut labor, comprising the partial construction of the Cudoor and Chickmuggloor, Terrikerry and Chickmuggloor, Shemogah and Talgoopah, (Gairsoppah), Benkipoor and Doomee (Chituldroog) Roads, with four bridges.

128. The large bridge across the Toongabudra River at Hurrihur, commenced in December 1864 (on contract,) was successfully carried on till the middle of April, when the works were stopped by the freshes. Six of the piers and one abutment were completed, and the expenditure charged is Rs. 28,533.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

129. Under this head are reported in the Bangalore Division, the drainage of a suburb of Bangalore called Shoolay, at a cost of Rs. 3,710; a well for the Soldiers' Gardens Rs. 500; Tigers Cage and Aviary in the Lal Bagh Gardens Rs. 5,129, and a new survey of the station nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 3,207.

130. No other works of this class have been executed by this Department during the year.

Part II.—Repairs.

BY CIVIL OFFICERS.

131. The distribution of the allotment was as follows :—

	Rs.
Nundidroog Civil Division	48,751
Ashtagram	56,060
Nugur	22,236
Total ...	1,27,047

132. It will be evident that a great advance has been made in carrying out the orders of Government for the transfer of the repairs of irrigation works and buildings to the Revenue Department, but it was found expedient to fix a limit to the amount to be expended by them on any one work, which it was decided should be Rs. 500 for Irrigation Works, and Rs. 100 for Civil Buildings, except in the case of the great Irrigation Channels which have been placed under an entirely separate establishment.

133. A large outlay is recorded (Rs. 18,000) as having been made on the works for the Drainage of the Petta of Bangalore under the Municipal Authorities, with funds supplied from the Public Works Budget, and a special grant of Rs. 25,028 was allowed for clearing out the Karanjee Tank at Mysore under the exclusive control of the Civil Department, of which Rs. 16,447 was the amount expended.

134. The repairs executed by Public Works Officers have been almost entirely confined to communications, on which there has been an expenditure of Rs. 2,63,117 distributed over 2,000 miles of road, while on Agricultural Works it has been only Rs. 16,815; the principal item being the repair of the anicut across the Lutchmenteert River, at Saugor Cuttay, on which a sum of Rs. 2,765 was spent. And the Tulcaud Anicut on the Cauvery was repaired at an outlay of Rs. 1,870. The amount laid out in the repair of Civil Buildings was Rs. 4,242.

Part III.—Establishment.

135. The Budget allotment under this head was Rs. 2,69,308, and the expenditure amounts to Rs. 2,53,709, sub-divided as follows :—

	Rs.
Salaries	2,14,109
Travelling Allowances	29,345
Contingencies	10,255
Total ...	2,53,709

136. The proportion of 18·2 per cent. on the total outlay is moderate, owing in great measure to the spread of the Contract system, but less difficulty and more success would have attended the operations of the Department if the reorganization and enlargement of the establishment recommended on the 5th May 1863, No. 27, and known to be approved, had been formally sanctioned by Government.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

137. For the first half of the year under review, the Department was under the able management of Major Sankey, who, at the same time, conducted the duties of the Accounts Branch. Since January last the latter have been under the exclusive charge of a Controller (Mr. Nuttall), but until the Establishment of the Executive Central Office is largely increased, the entire separation of the two Departments is impracticable.

138. One Officer (Lieutenant Pole, R. E.) was appointed for the special superintendence of the Hurrihur Bridge, and one additional Division has been formed of the Colar District, which is placed under Mr. O. H. Clark, as Executive Engineer, while Captain D. J. P. Campbell has been transferred to Chituldroog. The other changes so urgently required for the reorganization of Divisions have not been carried out.

139. The Khalihaut Corps has been maintained with fluctuating strength during the year; and although in many respects its working has been unsatisfactory, yet there have been occasions when no other labor could be obtained. Local bodies of organized laborers have also been employed in Nugur and Chituldroog with moderate success.

140. The rates of labor have not increased during the year, but its scarcity has been severely felt, and the difficulty of enforcing contracts has thrown a heavy responsibility on Executive Officers.

141. The health of the subordinates in Mysore has been better than in previous years, owing it is believed in great measure to their having been provided with adequate shelter, and there were no serious epidemics among the working parties.

142. The concentration of work has increased, but of course the two great undertakings of the Hurrihur Bridge and Public Officers at Bangalore have greatly contributed to the favorable result shown below :—

Month.	Total number of works in hand in the Province during the month.	Average outlay on each work.
		Rs.
April 1862.	338	182
April 1863.	352	300
April 1864.	251	351
April 1865.	273	484

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143. The contract system has been successfully continued, but requires more vigilance than the Department has always been able to afford, and the Contractors have at times to contend with serious difficulties in regard both to labor and materials.

MINOR PUBLIC WORKS UNDER CIVIL OFFICERS.

144. These have been carried out with a fair amount of success throughout the Province, notwithstanding that in some instances progress has been retarded by the failure of Contractors to perform their engagements. This has taken place chiefly in respect to works at a distance from District Head Quarters where supervision was comparatively imperfect, and where well intentioned Contractors often found themselves unable to command the labor which they had rashly calculated upon procuring. These instances, however, are far from affording sufficient grounds for condemning the contract system when prudently administered.

145. The following Statement shows the nature of the works under execution, and the expenditure upon them during the past year :—

Division.	DISTRICTS.	Original Works.	Repairs.				Total Original Works & Repairs.
			Civil Buildings	Agricultural.	Communication.	Total.	
Nundidroog.	Bangalore ...	261	2,976	18,749	0	21,725	21,986
	Colar	1,515	657	4,922	0	5,579	7,094
	Toomkoor ...	36	828	6,655	267	7,750	7,786
	Total ...	1,812	4,461	30,326	267	35,054	36,866
Ashtagram.	Mysore	745	4,242	21,081	0	25,323	26,068
	Hassan	324	208	6,726	0	6,934	7,258
	Division... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ...	1,069	4,450	27,807	0	32,257	33,326
Nugur.	Shimoga... ...	565	2,095	2,440	371	4,906	5,471
	Cudoor	1,292	1,551	5,928	400	7,879	9,171
	Chituldroog ...	0	1,211	6,558	124	7,893	7,893
	Total ...	1,857	4,857	14,926	895	20,678	22,535
	Grand Total ...	*4,738	13,768	73,059	1,162	87,989	92,727

146. To aid the Revenue Officers in taking up projects systematically with reference to their individual importance, and to facilitate an equitable allotment of expenditure in accordance with the relative claims of different Districts or Talooks, a Register has been opened in the form given in the Appendix. The tanks are classified according to the water spread and depth of water,

Register of Irrigation Works.

* Of which Rs. 4,435-8-1 were expended on Civil Buildings.

and the Register, which should be written up every year, will show concisely the annual variations in the condition of the works in each Talook, with the cost of repairs and number of works recommended for repair in each year.

Skeleton Map.

147. This Register combined with a skeleton map of each District on a sufficiently large scale to show all the irrigation works within it, will, it is hoped, supply the want hitherto felt, and enable the local Government to gain a comprehensive idea of the general resources of the country, and the return to capital laid out upon the extensive repairs and improvements now in progress.

Accounts.

148. Revised Rules, based on the standing orders of the Public Works Department, have been issued with effect from 1st May 1865.

CHANNEL CONSERVANCY.

149. The important irrigation channels which are led from the Cauvery and other rivers, had long been in so unsatisfactory a condition as to cause apprehensions of a loss of much of the revenue derived from the lands which are watered by them, and it was therefore resolved to substitute for their conservancy, a new agency in lieu of the old establishment which had become inefficient. This inefficiency was in a great measure owing to the scanty remuneration received by the employés, who, moreover, having been paid partly in kind, were thereby placed greatly in the power of the influential cultivators, who were in the habit of securing for themselves an undue supply of water, often by most recklessly damaging the channels and the irrigation works connected with them. A further and equally weighty reason was the absence of a proper system of supervision, and the want of an officer who could devote the time, which neither the executives of the Revenue or Public Works Departments could spare, to the constant superintendence of the 698 miles of channels, which the lately raised establishment have under their care.

The former agency inefficient.

Arrangements under the present system.

150. The channels have been divided into 3 Circles, each under a Darogah, and containing a certain number of ranges under an Overseer; the ranges being again divided into Sub-divisions under Monigars, who have under them a band of workmen in the proportion of one to every three miles. The whole is under a Channel Superintendent.

Extent of irrigated land and revenue.

151. The land irrigated by the channels measures 54,626 acres, and yields a revenue of Rs. 3,46,816. The charge for conservancy is Rs. 29,076, the percentage on revenue being $8\frac{1}{3}$.

To meet the cost of conservancy, a water cess has been imposed at the rate* of 8 annas per Candy on wet, and 4 annas on partially irrigated lands, from which source Rs. 13,219, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the revenue, is derived.

	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.
* Equal to	0	3	11	&	0	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$ per acre.

152. The opening paragraph of the rules which have been prepared for their guidance, and which are given in the appendix, thus describes in general terms the duties of the new Department. The conservancy of the river channels, as well as all works of irrigation, is vested in the Superintendent of Channels under the orders of the Deputy Superintendent. The term conservancy includes the protection of the channels from injury by design, neglect or accident, the execution of all repairs, and the maintenance of a due supply of water according to the requirements of the cultivation; but does not extend to any work of improvement, which should not be carried out without reference to the Executive Engineer.

Duties of the Department.

153. As the establishment was not placed upon an efficient footing until the 1st January 1865, an account of its operations and the results will be postponed to a future occasion.

154. Subjoined is a statement of the irrigation channels in the District of Mysore, with the names of the rivers from which they are drawn, and the anicuts or dams thrown across the rivers.

Names of Rivers.	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	No.	NAMES OF ANICUTS.	No.	NAMES OF NULLAHS.	Extent of Nullahs. M.	Extent of Nullahs. F.	Extent of Cultivation. Candies.*	Extent of Cultivation. Goods.	Extent of Cultivation. P.	Amount of Revenue. Rs.	Amount of Revenue. A.	Amount of Revenue. P.	Remarks.
Cauvery River.	Yedatora	1	Alalay Kuttah	1	Salegram Nullah	13	0	328	4	12	7,012	8	3	
		2	Hunoomuntha Kuttah	2	Mirla do.	24	0	880	11	1	12,717	12	5	
		3	Choonchun Kuttah	3	Humpapoor do.	16	0	276	11	12	5,830	1	9	
		4	Anagoor Kuttah	4	Ramasamoodra do.	24	0	651	12	14	11,735	15	4	
				5	Tippoor do.	22	0	602	13	1	5,871	7	4	
	Mysore Ashtagram ...	5	Danoray Anay	6	Danuroya do.	8	0	438	7	14	4,973	11	9	
			Bavinakoorud Anay	...	... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Out of order.
		6	Halasinkoorud ,, ...	...	Do. do.									
		7	Virjanady ,, ...	7	Virjanady do.	35	0	3,029	18	13	33,836	10	3	
		8	Kuggalaykoorud,, ...											
		9	Kuraykurud ,, ...	0	... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Attached to Jody Villages.
		10	Doddakoorud ,, ...											
		11	Ramanakoorud ,, ...											
	Putten Ashtagram ...	12	Muddahud Kuttah	8	Chickadavaroy Saugor	72	0	5,080	14	4	68,971	11	4	
	Mysore Ashtagram ...	13	Ramasawmy Anay	9	Ramasawmy Nullah	31	0	3,166	11	12	23,659	12	7	
				10	Rajapurwasawmy do.	30	0	5,269	5	13	16,980	15	0	
	Tulkad	14	Madanamuntree Anay	11	Madanamuntree do.	18	0	1,012	7	7	13,032	5	11	
	Seringapatam	15	Bungordoddy ... ... ,,	12	Bungordoddy do.	9	0	295	17	1	8,879	7	7	
					Total ...	302	0	21,039	0	8	2,13,502	7	6	
Lutchmanatheertha River.	Heggadavenkota ...	16	Hanagode Chicka	13	Chickdavaray Nullah	9	0	477	1	4	4,161	10	10	
			Darmraj Samoodra Kuttah ...	14	Goodoomunhully do.	5	0	19	5	7	173	0	11	
				15	Hanoomunthapoor do.	22	0	323	13	2	2,530	3	3	
				16	Nulloor Nullah	9	0	157	2	8	1,781	1	7	
	Mysore	..	... ...	17	Wooddoor do.	20	0	240	5	6	2,930	0	0	
	Periapatam	..	... ...	18	Govindanahully do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			Ramainhully Anay	0	Ramainhully do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Out of order.
			Adagoor Jungal Anay	1	.. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		17	Malawady Anay	19	Malalawady Nullah	14	0	130	8	6	2,210	5	0	
		18	Huragunhully	20	Seriyoor do.	12	0	127	17	4	2,119	8	2	
				21	Hoosanipoora do.	17	0	157	0	13	2,817	8	6	
				0	Sabooneypoora do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Out of order.
		19	Mullahulli Anay	22	Marchahulli do	7	0	116	6	12	2,446	13	10	
		20	Lutchoomanatheerth kuttaha...	23	Lutchoomanatheertha do. ..	20	0	476	13	15	3,930	0	9	
					And Anundoor do.									
				24	Cholomahully do.	6	0	93	12	9	1,188	8	11	
		21	Cholamahulli Anay	25	Dassanapoora	4	0	20	0	0	200	0	0	
					Total ..	145	0	2,339	7	6	26,497	13	9	

* 1 Candy=acres 2—0—10.

Names of Rivers.	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	No.	NAMES OF ANICUTS.	No.	NAMES OF NULLAHS.	Extent of Nullahs.		Extent of Cultivation.			Amount of Revenue.			Remarks.
						M.	F.	Candies.	Coods.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Broogoo River ..	Nunjungode	22	Lutchoomanapoora Anay ...	26	Lutchoomanapoora Nullah ...	4	0	172	14	3	1,950	10	7	
	Goondul Talook ...	23	Halhulli Anay	0		0	0	0	0	0	1,118	0	0	
Goondul River ..	Nunjungode	0	Gooragairay do.	0		6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Out of order.
		24	Jalaymullay do.	27	Nursamboody herra Nullah...	6	0	463	1	6	4,634	9	1	
		0	Gainay Maudum do.	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	do.
		0	Baugoor do. do.	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	do.
											5,752	9	1	
		25	Hangalwaudy Anay	28	Koodloor	1	0	13	0	6	258	10	1	
				29	Aloor	4	6	105	4	2	3,090	4	3	
Soovurna River ...	Chamrajnugur	26	Yedapavorum do.	30	Hosahulli Nullah	4	2	90	18	10	1,833	6	6	
				31	Homa do.	4	0	221	1	11	3,329	6	7	
				32	Surgoor do.	3	0	110	17	15	1,714	14	9	
				33	Ramasamoodra Nullah									
				34	Mooralahullud do.	10	0	161	3	7	4,510	14	4	
				35	Beyada moodloo do.									
				36	Hongalawaudy do.	8	0	419	5	2	5,712	15	10	
						35	6	1,121	11	7	20,450	9	4	
Gajanoor River ...	Goondulpett	27	Gajanoor Anay	37	Gajanoor Nullah	3	4	67	0	0	524	13	0	
Kadumbu River ...	Muddoor...	28	Muddoor do.	38	Muddoor do.	12	0	189	6	13	2,834	6	10	
				39	Kennum do.	2	0	90	0	0	2,665	4	9	
				40	Bhyram do.	2	0	60	0	0	1,466	14	5	
				41	Chamumhulli Nullah	4	0	89	0	0	1,598	0	3	
				42	Vythianathapoor	3	4	67	0	0	524	13	0	
						23	4	495	6	13	9,089	7	3	

* 1 Candy=acres 2—0—10.

LOCAL FUNDS.

155. The Administration Report submitted to Government last year contained an account of these funds, the sources of income, the objects aimed at, and the regulation of expenditure.

156. The subjoined Table of Receipts and Disbursements will show the sources of income, and it may be sufficient to add that the object is to connect Cusbah Towns and Villages by 4th class roads, and that the expenditure is strictly regulated by the Budget system :—

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Local Funds for the year 1864-65.

	PARTICULARS.	Nundidroog Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Nugur Division.	TOTAL.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts.	Plough Tax	39,762 8 11	63,641 14 0	28,625 11 4	1,32,030 2 3
	Ferry Funds	0 0 0	1,600 7 0	4,976 13 11	6,577 4 11
	Sale of stray cattle	4,600 11 5	7,436 14 7	4,235 7 0	16,273 1 0
	Fines for cattle trespass	1,254 12 0	1,444 5 10	2,516 3 10	5,215 5 8
	Miscellaneous	1,799 5 11	150 0 0	567 1 3	2,516 7 2
	Total ...	47,417 6 3	74,273 9 5	40,921 5 4	1,62,612 5 0
	1863-64 ...	26,761 6 0	32,916 1 11	33,774 12 8	93,452 4 7
Disbursements.	Original works and repairs	18,827 9 2	17,072 9 3	12,852 12 2	48,752 14 7
	Establishment charges, including pay, travelling allowance, and contingent expenses	8,499 11 10	3,852 4 0	6,191 6 3	18,543 6 2
	Total ...	27,327 5 0	20,924 13 3	19,044 2 5	67,296 4 9
	1863-64 ...	21,809 12 2	10,065 15 8	14,268 7 3	46,136 3 1

157. The progress made in most of the Districts has been satisfactory, that in Mysore has been very creditable. In the Ashtagram Division, where the results have been more favorable than in the other Divisions, there were 150 miles of road under construction during the year, of which 56 were opened to traffic. The repairs of 78 miles of road were undertaken and partly completed, and 95 miles were transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Revenue Officers, to be maintained from Local Funds.

Progress during the past year.

158. The skeleton District map, alluded to in para. 147, will be found very useful in planning and recording the so-called Plough Tax Roads.

MUNICIPAL.

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

159. The receipts of this Municipality during the past year were Rs. 35,000 from the usual sources of income, viz., Government allot-

ment, sale of lands, rents and taxes, fees and fines, &c.; but they were supplemented by a loan of Rs. 4,541-3-1 for extensions to the new market, and Rs. 16,251-13-4 for Railway street, and a grant of Rs. 3,000 for metalling roads.

160. The total amount, therefore, which the Board had at their disposal was Rs. 58,793-0-5, which was expended according to the detail of disbursements in the annexed table—

Original Works.					
1. Town Buildings		0	0	0	
2. Markets		4,541	3	1	
3. Paving and streets ...		28,468	9	10	
4. Lighting		285	4	6	
5. Water-supply		197	2	0	
6. Sewage		903	0	0	
Total Original works ...					34,395 3 5
Repairs.					
1. Town Buildings		622	3	11	
2. Markets		0	0	0	
3. Paving Streets		5,588	9	5	
4. Lighting		0	0	0	
5. Water-supply		64	11	2	
Total Repairs ...					6,275 8 6
Establishments and Contingencies.					
1. Office Establishment ...		2,291	8	3	
2. Market, Street and Lighting Ditto		1,986	8	9	
3. Conservancy do.		12,317	7	8	
Contingencies		1,526	11	10	
Total Establishments and Contingencies ...					18,122 4 6
Grand Total ...					58,793 0 5

161. This is to be a new street leading from the Railway Station to the market; it is fast becoming the principal approach to the town, and suitable sites for building shops on both sides have been secured. Rs. 16,251-13-4 have been expended on compensation alone, in connection with this useful project.

Railway Street.

162. The vegetable sellers have been provided with 206 additional stalls at a cost of Rs. 3,868.

New Market extensions.

Blackpully road.

163. The road was widened and straightened and is now fit for carriages. The expense was Rs. 2,135-13-3.

164. Nine small roads were constructed in Blackpully, and deep ravines were filled up.

Streets.

165. Three streets in the bazaar were opened up and extended at a cost of Rs. 4065-4-4, and several other minor improvements to roads and streets were executed.

Lighting.

166. Thirty new iron lamp posts procured from England, were erected on granite pedestals, the outlay being Rs. 285-4-6.

Rubbish Depôts.

167. Rubbish depôts, from which sweepings and other refuse are carted away daily by the Conservancy Department, were constructed to the number of 129, for Rs. 903.

Repairs.

168. The roofing of the slaughter-houses was repaired, and the floors laid with asphalt, which is found to prevent the sewage permeating into the soil. Twenty-three roads and streets were repaired, of which eight were metalled, at a total cost of Rs. 5,268-9-5.

Establishments and Contingencies.

169. The principal item is Rs. 12,317 for conservancy purposes. The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 14,063, but it is anticipated that an increase in the number of scavengers must be made to meet the increasing requirements of the Town.

Bangalore Pettah.

Main drain.

170. This important project estimated to cost Rs. 59,600, by which the present filthy and irregular water course or nullah which passes through the Pettah, will be converted into a well constructed drain, has made good progress, Rs. 18,000 having been expended by a contractor under the close supervision not only of the Municipal authorities, but of every house owner, to whose interest it is that the portion of drain opposite his house should be completed both quickly and well. The work was begun on the 15th September 1864, and the agreement is that it shall be finished by the end of October 1866.

171. The cost of this project is, with the sanction of Government, being defrayed from the general revenues, but the expense of constructing the subsidiary drainage, must be borne by the Municipality as funds become available.

172. The ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Pettah Board are as follows:—

No.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
I.	*Cash.*				Amount over drawn in		
	Balance of Cash on the 1st May 1864	1,146 2 9		I.	1863-64 and refunded ..	755 9 6	
II.	*Revenue.*				*Original Works.*		
	1. Allotment of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Tobacco Octroi	10,318 0 5			1. Town Buildings ...	0 0 0	
	2. From Sayer duty levied on Soopary, Pepper, and country piece goods ...	3,927 5 2			2. Markets	54 7 10	
	3. Fees and Fines ...	626 14 11			3. Paving and Streets ...	661 3 6	
	4. Rent of Markets ...	226 12 0			4. Lighting	1,197 12 7	
	5. Sale of lands	2,518 9 0			5. Water supply... ...	581 15 3	
	6. Miscellaneous, Manure, &c.	822 3 5			6. Sewage	6,576 5 9	
					7. Burial Ground ...	175 12 6	
				II.	Repairs	2,983 7 3	
					Capturing, Feeding, and transporting Monkies ...	381 10 6	
				III.	*Office Establishment.*		
					1. Salary including Sadilwar	1,956 0 0	
					2. Contingencies ...	152 15 9	
					Total ...	15,477 4 5	
					Balance.		
					In the Treasury of the Nundidroog Division . 3,820 10 4		
					With Municipal Board ... 288 0 11	4,108 11 3	
	Total Rs. ...	19,585 15 8			Total Rs. ...	19,585 15 8	

MYSORE.

173. Appended is a Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	A.	P.
				ORIGINAL.			
Town dues	32,639	8	5	Town buildings	550	0	0
Fees and Fines	1,108	6	0	Market	5,000	0	0
Sale proceeds of waste land	50	0	0	Paving and streets ...	6,015	1	7
Smuggled goods confiscated	111	2	7	Lighting	472	3	1
Miscellaneous	83	1	2	REPAIRS.			
				Paving and streets ...	1,594	8	4
				Establishments	5,333	11	0
Total ...	33,992	2	2	Total ...	18,965	8	0

174. Under the head Town Buildings, five latrines were constructed and in the new market six open ranges of stalls were completed.

175. Three and half miles of new road were finished, and seven miles were repaired.

176. The amount expended on establishments includes the pay of scavengers, &c., and general conservancy.

177. In addition to the above, Rs. 10,000 were placed at the disposal of the Superintendent for sinking wells during the great drought of February and March. Rs. 665 were thus expended in digging 32 wells.

DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER STATIONS.

178. The Superintendent of Ashtagram reports that arrangements have been completed for the extension to Hassan of Municipal operations, and that the 1st budget is under discussion.

Hassan.

The report from Toomkoor was last year stated to be more satisfactory than those from the other stations. This year the lead has been taken by Shemoga and Chickmoogloor; Chituldroog has also made good progress.

Toomkoor.
Shemoga.
Chickmoogloor.
Chituldroog.

179. At Colar, much attention has been paid to sanitary measures, and the healthiness of the town last year compared with its condition in previous years, will, it is hoped, encourage the inhabitants to persevere.

Colar.

In the town of Chintamony, in the Colar District, the people have subscribed Rs. 1,450 for the construction of an aqueduct from a large tank in the vicinity.

Section V.—Post Office.

ANCHE OR MYSORE PROVINCIAL POST.

Changes.

180. During this year two subordinate Anché Offices have been abolished, viz., one at Hurdenhully, in the Goondulpett Talook, Ashtagram Division, and one at Benkipoor, in the Shemoga Talook, Nugur Division, while one has been opened at Adjumpoor, in the Turikéré Talook, and another which was originally established on trial for 6 months at Sacrapatam, in the Chickamoogloor Talook, Nugur Division, has been confirmed.

181. The Anché Office at Yellundoor, in the Ashtagram Division, which was inefficiently maintained heretofore by the descendants of the original Jagheerdar Dewan Poorniah, has been brought on the strength and placed under the general management of the Huzoor Anché Department.

182. The Anché Office of Cooway has been removed to Kelagoor, for the convenience of the Coffee Planters.

183. Improvement has been made in the Anché line from Turikéré to Hosdroog, besides re-establishing a line from Goondulpett to the Neilgherri Hills.

184. The latter establishment was maintained by the Mysore Government from 15th February 1864 to January 1865, after which the Madras Government has been defraying its expenses, viz., Rs. 85 a month, although the line itself is under the superintendence of the Anché Department.

Distance traversed, and cost per mile.

185. The distance traversed by runners in the past year was 2321 miles, and in the previous year 2281, and the cost per mile of conveying the mails was respectively Rs. 2-4-5 and Rs. 2-4-7.

186. The following is a Comparative Statement of the operations of the Department :—

PARTICULARS.	1863-64.	1864-65.	Remarks.
No. of paid letters received and despatched.	6,29,617	7,24,870	
Do. of not paid do. do.	58,853	27,624	Prepayment of letters to villages made compulsory last year.
No. of chargeable Newspapers ...	22,320	13,380	Two out of four Newspapers not issued.
Do. do. parcels	12,579	11,803	Higher rates imposed last year.
Do. do. official letters.	9,48,967	9,91,338	
Do. do. do. parcels.	38,456	31,758	Fewer new forms transmitted in 1864-65.
No. of Franked letters on the business of H. H. the Rajah	1,900	1,790	
Do. parcels	43	522	
Franked private letters	18,842	15,598	
Do. parcels	1,267	981	
Letters received from, and sent to, H. M.'s territory on which no Anché postage is levied	1,82,229	2,32,413	
Undelivered and refused letters ...	1,038	1,384	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Postage collected on letters	23,686	26,985	
Do. Newspapers ...	698	186	
Do. Parcels. ...	3,570	4,441	

Strength of the Department.

187. The following Table shows the strength of the Anché Department for the past year :—

PARTICULARS.	Head Quarter Office.	Nundidroog Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Nugur Division.	TOTAL.
Buckshee	1	0	0	0	
Serishtadar, Peishkar, Writer, Gomashtas, &c. ...	17	0	0	0	
Shroff, Duffadar, Peons, &c.	22	0	0	0	
					40
Inspectors	0	3	2	3	8
Mutsuddies, &c.	0	76	53	48	177
Duffadar, Letter Peons, and Runners	0	491	474	525	1,490
Total ...	40	570	529	576	1,715

188. Three Mutsuddies and four Joonardars were dismissed during the year. One second class Inspector was reduced to a lower grade.

189. A Runner who committed a theft of a parcel containing gold was imprisoned for nine years. The Anché Inspector who discovered the theft was rewarded.

190. The Bangalore mail to Shimoga was robbed on the night of the 9th May 1864 near the 56th mile stone in the Honvulli Talook, but all the contents were recovered with the exception of a private letter alleged to have contained Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 200.

Expenditure.

191. The disbursements in the Anché Office have been as follow :—

PARTICULARS.	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Head Quarters Office Estabt.	12,320 0 10	12,368 0 0	47 15 2	
Talook Establishment ...	78,891 12 11	95,342 13 9	16,451 0 10	
Total ...	91,211 13 9	1,07,710 13 9		
Contingent Charges ...	3,010 3 0	3,602 15 11	592 12 11	
Mail Cart Allowance ...	4,250 0 0	...	...	4,250 0 0
Temporary Establishment...	494 0 7	122 15 8	...	371 1 11
Cost of Chulans	...	1,650 12 0	1,650 12 0	
Do. of Firesticks	...	5,283 0 10	5,283 0 10	
Leather Wallets				
Covering Mats, &c. ...	2,437 8 5	2,372 11 4	...	64 13 1
Sundry items				
Total ...	1,01,403 9 9	1,20,743 5 6	24,025 9 9	4,685 15 0

192. The following are the causes of the increase in this year as compared with the last :—

I. A general increase granted to the salary of the Mutsuddies from 1st May 1864 in addition to that already granted to the Runners from January 1864.

II. The supply of chulans which used to be printed and supplied by the Government Press has been this year purchased from the press of a private individual, paying for the same through the Anché Department.

III. The cost of firesticks which are supplied by the Talook Revenue Authorities has been carried to the accounts of the Anché Department only this year.

193. Notwithstanding the increase granted to the Runners so recently as 1st January 1864, viz., from 3 to 4 Rs. there is a difficulty in procuring able-bodied men to undertake the work of Runners in many parts of the Province, owing to the enhanced rates of wages paid to laborers.

Receipts.

194. The following Table shows the estimated Revenue of the Anché for 1863-64 and 1864-65, if postage had been charged on official and franked letters, &c. :—

PARTICULARS.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
The amount of postage on official letters	1,08,042 6 0	1,23,262 10 0
Do. do. parcels	9,285 8 0	13,029 0 0
Do. do. on the letters and parcels posted from the Elakha of the Maharajah	260 14 0	356 2 0
Do do. on franked letters and parcels...	2,726 12 0	2,237 14 0
Do. do. on letters to and from H. M.'s Post Office	5,694 10 6	7,262 14 6
Total ...	...	1,46,148 8 6
Do, do. actually collected on private letters, &c.	29,543 7 0	34,034 12 0
Grand Total ...	1,55 553 9 6	1,80 183 4 6
Deduct the amount of expenditure of the Anché Dept....	1,01,403 10 9	1,20,743 5 6
Difference ...	54,149 14 9	59,439 15 0

Section VI.—Political.

195. In the month of February 1864, the final orders of the Home Government refusing to restore the administration of the Province to the Maharajah were received and made known to His Highness. The immediate object of the Maharajah's claims was thereby virtually disposed of, and although some abortive attempts were made to get up pretended petitions on the subject, the year presents no remarkable event except the adjustment of His Highness' debts, the liquidation of which was for the second time authorized by the Supreme Government. The claims amounted to the large sum of 55 lakhs, but owing to the strenuous and successful exertions of the Officers appointed to scrutinize the demands, the whole were settled for the sum of 27 lakhs, and His Highness was thus, owing to the liberal instructions of Government, again freed from all pecuniary obligations. The enquiry lasted little more than two months, and the basis of adjustment adopted was allowed by all, but one or two dissentients, to be just and liberal. The sums awarded have been paid in full from the deposit surplus. The income of the Maharajah, including his fixed stipend and a fifth share of the net revenues of the Province, amounted to Rs. 12,88,000 for the year, exclusive of a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 specially, made on His Highness' attaining his 70th year.

Section VII.—Military.

MYSORE LOCAL FORCE.

Silladars.

196. Most of the Regiments of Sowars have been provided with accoutrements of a better description than formerly. Improvements in their dress have also been effected.

Stables and Lines.

197. Stables are under construction at Bangalore and Mysore, and lines for the men will shortly be commenced.

198. Stables for a birradaree of Silladars have been completed at the Colar Railway Station.

Medals.

199. Out of 378 Medals received for service during the years 1857 and 1858, 179 have been distributed to the men of the 2nd, 6th, and 7th Regiments. The remainder are being issued to the heirs of deceased Silladars as they appear to claim them.

Bar or Infantry.

200. Lines are being erected at Hassan, Chituldroog, Chikmoogloor, and Colar.

Distribution.

201. A return of stations and the distribution of the force is given below:—

Mysore Silladar Horse.

1st	Regiment	Head Quarters at	Shimoga.	5th	Regiment	Head Quarters at	Chituldroog.
2nd	Do.	Do.	Toomkoor.	6th	Do.	Do.	Bangalore.
3rd	Do.	Do.	Colar.	7th	Do.	Do.	Hassan.
4th	Do.	Do.	Mysore.				

Infantry.

1st	Regiment	Head Quarters at	Toomkoor.	3rd	Regiment	Head Quarters at	Bangalore,
2nd	Do.	Do.	Mysore.	4th	Do.	Do.	Shimoga.

DISTRIBUTION.

Division.	District.	Distribution.	Silladars.		Barr.	
			Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers Rank and File.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers Rank and File.
Nundidroog	Bangalore ...	Head Quarters	8	348	19	520
		District ...	1	79	0	77
	Colar ...	Head Quarters	3	65	9	132
		District ...	1	108	0	95
	Toomkoor ...	Head Quarters	6	232	10	181
		District ...	1	36	0	68
Ashtagram	Mysore ...	Head Quarters	5	174	15	275
		District ...	3	163	0	144
	Hassan ...	Head Quarters	4	87	7	108
		District ...	1	91	0	80
Nugur	Shimoga ...	Head Quarters	6	223	20	313
		District ...	2	109	1	121
	Cudoor ...	Head Quarters	2	115	2	60
		District ...	1	57	0	40
	Chituldroog	Head Quarters	8	350	9	178
		District ...	4	169	0	65
		Total ...	56	2,406	92	2,457

NEW CANTONMENT NEAR MYSORE.

Fever prevalent in the 6th Regiment N. I.

202. The 6th Regiment Native Infantry has suffered much from fever since its removal from the French Rocks to the New Cantonment near Mysore.

203. This disease has been known in Mysore to break out without any apparent cause, in localities which before were perfectly free from it, and in the same unaccountable manner, to disappear from places which it had for years made notorious.

204. No doubt that in the present case, exposure and fatigue during the time the lines were being constructed, were powerfully predisposing causes.

205. Belts of trees are now being planted to shelter the Cantonment in some degree from the high north-east winds.

206. The following is a Return of Her Majesty's Forces serving in Mysore:—

STATIONS.	CORPS.	General Officers.	Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary do.	Chaplains.	Asst. Adjt. General.	Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.	Major of Brigade.	Aid-de-Camp.	Dy. Judge Adv. General.	Paymaster.	Engineer.	Commissariat Officers.	Commissary of Ordnance.	Conductors & Sub-Condrs.	Troop Qr. Masters.	Riding Masters.	Apothecaries, &c.	Native Comd. Officers.	Sergt. and Havildars.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File.	Regimental Horses.	Natives attached.	Sick of all Ranks.	Bullocks.
BANGALORE.	Division	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cantonment	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	2	1	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	33	5	7	238	336	626	29	14
	H. M.'s 18th Regt. Hussars... ...	...	...	2	5	15	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	36	8	6	410	623	538	61	...
	Artillery Band Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	28	...	2	...	...
	A. By., 14th Brigade, R. A....	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	2	2	150	114	199	11	...
	A do. 23rd do.	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4	142	116	207	2	...
	H. M.'s 10th Regiment	...	...	3	9	18	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	42	19	...	843	...	23	35	...
	22nd Regiment N. I....	...	...	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	48	15	...	574	...	78	11	...
	33rd do. do.	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	46	16	...	577	...	71	14	...
	Do. Sappers & Miners	...	...	1	2	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	25	4	...	327	...	60	20	...
MERCARA.	15th Do, Do.	...	...	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	47	15	...	508	...	65	11	...
HYDERHUR.	30th Do. Do.	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	46	13	...	559	...	5	13	...
MYSORE.	6th Do. N. I.	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	47	9	...	525	...	71	33	...
HOONSOOR.	Do, 15th do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	59	...	1	...	...
	Total	...	1	21	23	73	7	11	2	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	1	19	92	401	108	19	4954	1138	1966	260	14

Bursting Guns.

207. The bursting of old and unserviceable guns has been completed in the Nundidroog and Ashtagram Divisions. In the Nugur Division the work was stopped by the monsoon.

The Returns are as follow :—

Nundidroog	Division	119	Guns and Ginjalls.
Ashtagram	do.	158	„ „
Nugur	do.	87	„ „
Total	...	364	

208. The guns proved to be for the most part of Native manufacture, *viz.*, iron bars bound with iron hoops. Some breach loaders of primitive construction were discovered, and on the top of a Droog, a few ship guns of European make were found.

Section VIII.—Finance.

Accounts.

209. During the year 1864-65, the Department of Accounts has been engaged in maturing and bringing into complete operation the measures adopted in 1863-64, for the introduction of English accounts in Mysore. The Budget system being a novelty in this Province, where the native methods of keeping accounts prevailed from time immemorial, some difficulty was felt at the outset in enforcing the observance of the prescribed rules and forms, but it is satisfactory to note that very considerable progress has been made in these respects both in the Talook and District Treasuries, as evidenced by the greater correctness and punctuality with which returns are rendered. All Treasury Accounts up to the close of the year 1864-65 were received in the Account Department in the course of the month of May, and the annual accounts for the whole Province were compiled and closed on the 20th July.

Measures of improvement introduced.

210. Among the more prominent measures of the year were those taken for the utilization of the cash balances, for the payment of fixed charges before audit, for the earlier adjustment of contingent expenditure, and for clearing up the complicated deposit accounts. English numerals are now used in all vernacular returns. A complete set of rules has been adopted for the accounts of the Forest Department, which was organized in the latter part of 1863-64, and revised rules for those of Public Works executed by Civil Officers. The Budgets and Accounts of District and Municipal Funds have also had special attention, and steps have been taken to place them on a satisfactory footing.

Currency Notes.

211. Further supplies of Madras and Bombay Currency Notes have been received and sent into the Districts and Talooks for circulation, of the former to the value of Rs. 4,99,510, and the latter Rs. 62,360. The demand for Notes continues unabated, and is met so far as means permit. The issue of Notes in exchange for cash at Bangalore, has been obviated by the establishment of a branch of the Madras Bank, but they are given in payment of public demands, and at the District Treasuries in exchange for cash also.

212. Copper coins have also been obtained this year from the Madras Mint to the value of Rs. 50,000, and Rs. 71,000 worth have been supplied to the Districts, where they are sold to vendors at a discount, at places where they are not procurable at their par value. On the other hand, the Native copper coins continue to be withdrawn from circulation, mutilated and sold as copper: such coins to the value of Rs. 55,000 have been remitted from the Districts to head quarters.

Copper.

213. The orders of the Government of India authorizing the reception of sovereigns and half sovereigns, have been duly notified to all the treasuries in the Districts and Talooks, but up to April 1865, 103 sovereigns and 54 half sovereigns only were paid in. There is little doubt, however, that if sovereigns were available at the treasuries, they would readily be taken by the people at the rate fixed by the Government of India, of Rs. 10.

Gold.

214. The most important financial measure of the year was the investment in Government securities of 30 lakhs of Rupees as a Trust Fund, and the payment of the debts of His Highness the Maharajah which amounted to about 58½ lakhs including one special claim of a private nature, aggregating Rs. 3,30,000. The 30 lakhs of coins were remitted in May 1864 for investment to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, who, to avoid any disturbance of the money market, was instructed to purchase the required amount in 4 per cent. paper, not only at Madras but also at Bombay and Calcutta. This was done in due course. It remained to discharge the sums awarded to His Highness' creditors, and the gross cash balance of the Province having been reduced to 64½ lakhs when the settlement commenced in October 1864, it became important to collect for this purpose all the surplus cash of the Districts at the Commissioner's Treasury, Bangalore. To this end arrangements had been previously organized, and the awards, which eventually amounted to about 30 lakhs of Rupees were paid on presentation to the extent of Rs. 22,29,000, in the latter months of the year.

Investment of surplus and payment of debts.

215. The usual annual accounts will be found in the appendix. The Budget for the year was framed on a basis of Rs. 1,01,75,628 as the probable total of receipts, and Rs. 1,01,75,416 as that of the charges under all heads.

Financial results of the year.

216. The actual receipts, however, amounted to Rs. 1,04,97,444 or Rs. 3,21,816 better than the estimate for the year, and Rs. 3,18,623 more than the realizations of the preceding year 1863-64. This improvement is to be found mainly under the head of Land Revenue, which shows an increase of Rs. 2,04,311. Stamps show an increase of Rs. 83,921 or 50 per cent. Abkarry Rs. 1,00,649 or 12 per cent. Sayer customs are Rs. 89,084 less, owing to the abolition of transit duties. Forests, Mohaturpha, and other minor heads, stand at much the same amount as in the preceding year. On the other hand, while the receipts were Rs. 3,18,623 better, the administrative charges were Rs. 3,23,918 greater than in 1863-64. They are also more than the original Budget of the year by Rs. 9,488, in consequence of the Maharajah's actual share of the Revenue being Rs. 1,10,138 more than was estimated.

Increase in Receipts.

Increase in expenditure.

217. The increase in the expenditure compared with the year 1863-64 occurs under the following heads. Land Revenue Rs. 60,500 chiefly owing to the extension of survey operations; Forests Rs. 34,982 arising from improved Forest Conservancy; and Abkarry Rs. 12,844 from the introduction of the sudder distillery system. Post Office is Rs. 27,626 more, in consequence of a general increase to the pay of Runners. The increase under B. II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements is nominal, being the result of a transfer from C. Army, of certain stipends of a political nature disbursed through the Military Department, but belonging to the head under which they are now shown. The small increase under C. Army is due to compensationfor land, and the cost of constructing barracks for the local force. The increase under Public Works is due to the progress of operations in that department. Salaries and expenses of Public Departments have cost less than in 1863-64. Law and Justice, 64,928 more, principally owing to the establishment of a Small Cause Court at Bangalore, and to Jail expenditure, which is enhanced by the rise in cost of rations, and by improvements in Jail management. The increase under Police 21,628 is attributable to the full scale of the District or Candachar Police not having been charged for in 1863-64, which shows Rs. 15,000 in 1864-65. The clothing of the Cantonment Police in 1864-65 cost Rs. 3,137, and the difference is made up of miscellaneous items. The net actual cost of education is about Rs. 6,000 more than in 1863-64, owing to the establishment of several new village and talook schools during 1864-65. About Rs. 2,000 were expended in photographing antiquities, and a small sum in the improvement of the Public Garden at Bangalore. The miscellaneous expenditure under B. IV and B. V, and the special or extraordinary under F. IX, F. X, shews a net increase of Rs. 26,278 as compared with the preceding year.

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

I.—POPULATION.

Numbers.

218. The annual returns give the following figures:—

Divisions.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Nundidroog	15,14,283	15,65,384
Ashtagram	12,51,244	13,09,072
Nugur	11,30,160	11,39,145
	38,95,687	40,13,601

Showing an increase in the past over the previous year of 1,17,914.

219. These figures may be taken as approximately correct, and as indicating the relative proportion of the population of each Division. It is also consistent with the increasing prosperity of the Province that

its inhabitants should continue to multiply, although the computation given above is not absolutely reliable.

Public health.

220. The year 1864-65 does not appear from the reports to have been, on the whole, a more unhealthy one than usual. The Nundidroog Division has probably sufferedless from epidemics than Ashtagram and Nugur, where cholera, fever, and small-pox have prevailed to an appreciable extent.

221. Details of the diseases which have come under observation at the Head Quarter Stations will be found in the section which treats of the operations of the Medical Department.

II.—EMIGRATION.

222. From information furnished by the Protector of Emigrants at Madras, and by the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry, it appears that during the past year, 66 emigrants from Mysore embarked from the former place, and 70 from the latter. Total 136.

223. The reports from the district authorities state that 272 persons came before the Magistrate with the declared intention of leaving the country. These were all from Bangalore, and chiefly coolies whom the completion of the railroad had left without employment.

224. Very few of the agricultural classes are induced to emigrate, which may be regarded as a sign of their prosperity and contentment at home.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

Season. Nundidroog Division.

225. In the Nundidroog Division the season is reported to have been on the whole a favorable one.

226. The paddy crop reaped in November was abundant, and made up for a deficiency in the May crop, which suffered from the want of a sufficient supply of water in the tanks.

The dry grain harvest was an average one.

Ashtagram Division.

227. From the Ashtagram Division the report is not so favorable.

Nugur Division.

228. In Nugur the season was generally unpropitious, scarcely a shower of rain having fallen in the six months from October to March.

229. After the first showers in April, a small smooth brown caterpillar made its appearance in a portion of the Division, and in a few day sate up every green thing, the grass assuming the appearance of having been burnt up.

230. The betel nut gardens yielded a very deficient crop, and the return from coffee was small.

Monsoons.

231. Both the Monsoons with which Mysore is favored were as usual characterized by violent storms of wind and rain, which did much damage to public works and cattle.

232. In the Toomkoor District, the Duputy Superintendent reports that, in last August, 87 head of cattle in one herd died in one day from exposure to a storm.

Rainfall.

233. The rainfall at the principal stations is given below. The returns from the Talooks are not reliable, but a simple pattern of rain guage recommended by Mr. N. R. Pogson, Madras Government Astronomer, is under trial previous to introducing it throughout the Districts.

	Inches.	Cents.
Bangalore	37	62
Toomkoor	43	10
Mysore	26	63
Hassan	30	18¾
Shemoga	40	2½

Cultivation.

234. It is satisfactory to be able to report again this year a very large increase in the extent of dry land brought under cultivation. A comparative statement is given below.

Description.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Acres.	Acres.
Dry	23,89,958	26,49,543
Wet	4,07,956	3,95,304
Garden	95,687	98,260

Tanks unprofitable to Government repaired by ryots.

235. Applications are beginning to be more frequently made by ryots and land holders, for permission to repair old tanks at their own expense, the Government granting the land to be irrigated, on a light assessment.

Wells.

236. Many also have dug wells on their lands, having been assured that they would enjoy the full benefit of the outlay, and that improvements made at their own expense would be taken into consideration, on a revision of the assessment by the Revenue Survey Department.

Prices.

237. The price of agricultural produce of all kinds is still high, and every year sees an increase in the wealth and contentment of the ryots.

Prospects.

238. The present year has opened with excellent prospects, the seasonable rain admitting of ploughing and sowing operations being well advanced.

Cotton.

239. The number of acres under cultivation last year was 48,702, against 72,804 in the previous year. The seed used is chiefly indigenous, the ryots not appreciating the endeavours which have been made to introduce a better kind. The price of cotton has fallen in Mysore as in other parts of the country. A considerable portion is said to be held therefore in reserve, in hopes of a rise.

Indigo.

240. No Indigo is cultivated in Mysore.

Opium.

241. The poppy is grown chiefly in the Colar District, but not to any great extent, 990 maunds of opium (equal to 24,750 lbs) and valued at Rs. 75,000, were exported from that District.

Opium is leased out with other drugs to a contractor.

Coffee.

242. Last year was an unfavorable one for coffee in consequence of unseasonable rains, but its cultivation is notwithstanding rapidly extending, even in localities where it was formerly supposed that it would not thrive.

Cultivation under shade.

243. Planters are said to be beginning to entertain the opinion that the tree flourishes best in shade, especially in the more open parts of the country, and some are planting forest trees where before they cut them down.

244. The Planters' Association will be requested to favor Government with an account of any important changes in the method of cultivating coffee, which experience may lead them to adopt.

Cinchona.

245. The culture of the cinchona has been attempted with partial success, both in the Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions. The attention of District Officers has been drawn to the subject, as favorable localities are probably to be found in the hilly and forest tracts of these portions of the Province.

Mulberry.

246. The Mulberry is cultivated to a considerable extent in parts of the Nundidroog and Ashtagram Divisions. The rate per acre varies from Rs. 2-10-4 to Rs. 29-9-1, and it is calculated that 1,21,000 silkworms can be supported by the produce of one acre, the amount of silk obtained from which is 15 seers (of 24 Rs. weight) for each crop, of which there are two in the year.

Silkworm.

247. The worms are reared chiefly by Mussulmans, the occupation being popular among them.

Raw silk.

248. The greater portion of the raw silk is exported, but a part is retained for home consumption, and is worked up into shawls and other articles of dress at Bangalore and other places.

Improvement anticipated.

249. There is no doubt that the Mulberry plant, and consequently the worm, has deteriorated since the time it was introduced in the year 1841; but as the silk of Mysore is attracting attention, and as European skill and enterprise are already entering into competition with Native cultivators, a marked improvement in the manufacture will no doubt soon become apparent.

Cattle.

250. The loss of cattle last year has been considerable, the price of bullocks has however fallen, owing probably to the demand for carriage to convey cotton to the coast having become less urgent, and to the facilities in the same direction, which the opening of the Railway has afforded.

IV.—TRADE RETURNS.

251. The Deputy Superintendents were last year, for the first time, called upon to furnish returns of the trade of their respective Districts, comprising information regarding its present course, and the rise and fall in prices. These returns have been received, but as they have been found, on examination, to contain discrepancies of a kind such as might be expected in a first attempt to deal comprehensively with so intricate a subject, they will not be embodied in the present report.

252. They will however be corrected and completed, and will serve for purposes of comparison with the returns for the current year, in the preparation of which every effort will be made to secure exactness.

V.—FORESTS.

253. The Forest Conservancy of the Province was formed in January 1864 under the supervision of Major Hunter, and although the year under report has been a period of transition, in which consequently many difficulties have had to be contended with, the results are, upon the whole, full of promise for the future efficiency of the new Department.

Forest Ranges.

254. The forest ranges are three, *viz.*, Ashtagram, Nugur, and Nundidroog.

255. The first two are under the charge of Assistant Conservators, who entered upon their duties on the 4th May 1864, and the last under a Sub-Assistant Conservator, who took up his appointment on the 1st April 1865.

Operations.

256. Much time was consumed in the beginning of the year in raising and revising Establishments, defining the duties of Assistants and their Subordinates, and more particularly in ascertaining and adjusting the old outstanding balances, against and in favor of the Department.

257. The issue of licenses on the new system, and the active duties of the conservancy, did not therefore begin till October, after which the Conservator and his Assistants took advantage of the dry and cold weather, when the jungles are comparatively healthy, to inspect the forests and establish new timber depôts, and to determine the capabilities of the various ranges, and the best means of working them.

258. The above remarks have especial reference to the Nugur and Ashtagram Divisions, in which the most valuable forests are to be found.

Sandalwood.

259. It has been found necessary still to continue the former system of collecting sandalwood at fixed places in the jungles, by means of paid agents, who are further remunerated according to the quantity collected, the wood being afterwards carted in for sale by the Revenue officials.

260. The Conservator is much opposed to this system as affording opportunities for fraud, but although, under his orders, strenuous efforts, specially in the Ashtagram Division, have been made to introduce the contract system in its entirety, but little success has been obtained, the tenders offered at Mysore being at too high a rate to justify acceptance,

and none at all being forthcoming in Nugur. At Bangalore there is some promise of success.

Cost of collection and selling price of sandalwood in the Ashtagram Division.

261. According to the present method of collecting sandalwood, the cost of preparing it for sale in the Ashtagram Division, during the past year, was at the rate of Rs. 9-11-8 per Candy of 560lbs, and the selling price was Rs. 82-3-9 for the same quantity. It is apparent, therefore, that there is a broad margin of profit, which would justify the offer of liberal rates to contractors, especially if by employing them, the loss to Government by the alleged opening for fraud in the present system, would be avoided.

262. There was a falling off in the collection of sandalwood last year, owing, as above stated, to the late commencement of the working season.

Auctions.

263. Two auctions were held in the Ashtagram range, and one at Bangalore, but none in Nugur, the classification not having been completed in time. A considerable sum was, however, realized in this Division from private sales.

Cost at Bangalore.

264. The cost in Bangalore of preparing a Candy (560lbs) of sandalwood for sale is stated to be Rs. 25-3, the one item of carriage being 6½ Rupees. The selling price, according to last year's auction rates, is Rs. 91-8-0.

Classification of sandalwood.

265. The present system of classifying sandalwood for sale is somewhat intricate and laborious, but as traders have been for a long time accustomed to it, a general change has not been insisted upon, pending the trial of a new method at the depôt at Seringapatam.

266. The agents of native merchants from Bombay are the principal purchasers at auction. European firms, apparently, have nothing to do with the trade, for when the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were asked what classification of sandalwood would best suit the market, they were unable to give any information.

Purposes to which sandalwood is applied.

267. First class sandalwood is used chiefly in making carved boxes, fans, and other fancy articles. Inferior sorts and chips are used in burning the dead bodies of certain castes, and in keeping up holy fire in the temples and houses of Parsees. A valuable oil is distilled from the roots, and from the powder or sawdust, ointment and aromatic compositions are made.

The propagation of trees.

268. The Mysore forests abound with sandalwood, and every effort will be made to conserve this valuable tree, and to propagate it in all suitable localities. This, the Conservator is of opinion, can best be done by putting down seeds throughout the jungles in the vicinity of old trees, and not by nurseries or plantations, which he considers unnecessary.

269. Seeds should be sown within 15 days of their being plucked ripe from the mature tree.

270. The sandalwood tree is felled all the year round. If grown in hard and barren soil, it reaches a diameter of 9 inches, if in soft and fertile land, it measures as much as 18 inches.

Timber trees.

271. The forests producing teak and other valuable timber trees are worked partly by Departmental agency, and partly on the license system, with the exception of those in the Nundidroog Division and in the Hassan District, in which paid establishments are found to be too expensive; in the one case because there is no teak, and other woods are less abundant; and in the other, because labor is very scarce, and the demand for timber is not great.

Teak.

272. Teak is sold only at auction or by private sale, and its collection is exclusively in the hands of the Forest Department.

Depôts.

273. Three additional depôts have been established in the Ashtagram Division, and there is a timber yard at Mysore. There are six depôts in the Nugur Division, and a large yard is under construction at Shemoga. One depôt is about to be formed in the Nundidroog Division.

Ashtagram Division (Depôts.)

274. Stations for the collection of timber to be floated down have been fixed upon on the banks of the Cubbany River, and the wasteful practice of leaving wood in the jungle when felled, to be frequently destroyed by fire or lost in the long grass, has been ordered to be discontinued.

275. The Mysore merchants who procure wood from Wynaad and float it down the Cubbany have been directed to make a place called Muddagherry their depôt, instead of leaving their timber, as formerly, scattered about along the banks of the river.

Hoonsoor.

276. The Hoonsoor forests having been re-transferred to the Mysore Government, it becomes a matter for consideration whether Hoonsoor should not be made the chief timber and sandalwood depôt of the Division. With the Head Quarters of the Assistant Conservator so near these valuable jungles, the supervision would be improved, and an undoubted saving in cart hire would be effected.

Nugur Division Depôt at Hurrihur.

277. The Nugur forest range is large and important, as it has the advantage of water carriage by three rivers, the Wurda, the Toonga, and the Bhudra, by which the export of timber into the Dharwar and Bellary Districts is much facilitated. The Conservator is of opinion that it would be very advantageous to fix a wood depôt at Hurrihur, on the banks of the Toongabudra formed by the confluence of the two rivers last named.

Collection of timber and auction sales.

278. As in the case of sandalwood, and for the same reason the quantity of timber collected was not so large as in preceding years, nor were the sales by auction so numerous. This, in the case of the Ashtagram Division, was owing chiefly to the low rates, the market being overstocked with timber from Wynaad and Coorg, and with the wood sold off at Hoonsoor by the Commissariat Department, on the abolition of their woodyard establishment. The cost of cutting and bringing timber for sale at Mysore was 7 annas a cubic foot, and the price fetched was 13 annas 9 pie.

Teak plantations.

279. It is proposed to establish teak plantations on the banks of the Cubbany River in the Ashtagram Division, the locality being admirably adapted for the purpose.

280. In the event of the Madras Irrigation Company forming a large reservoir at Luckawally, by which a plantation in the vicinity will be submerged, it is proposed to shift teak planting from the banks of the Bhudra to the Toonga River. A contract has been entered into by which 10,000 one-year-old-plants will be handed over to Government every year, to be paid for at the rate of Rs. 300 for 5,000 plants. Malabar teak seed will be supplied to the contractor at Government expense.

Bamboos.

281. The conservancy of bamboo forests, especially in the Bangalore District, where they have been much overworked, is being carefully attended to. The Deputy Superintendent reports that bamboos are now imported into Bangalore by rail, and are sold at a cheaper rate than those cut in the forests of the country.

Firewood and Charcoal.

282. At present there is no tax or duty upon firewood or charcoal, whether consumed by ryots or brought into towns for sale; nor are traders required to take out a license to cut wood for the purpose. Certain trees only are, however, allowed to be used, and there is a strict prohibition against taking reserved timber or green bamboos.

Consumption of wood in smelting iron.

283. The question of imposing a tax on wood used for iron furnaces is under consideration. The consumption in such furnaces is enormous. In the Toomkoor District alone there are 123 iron furnaces, and each furnace consumes one cartload of charcoal a day, for the preparation of which three cartloads of firewood are necessary. The annual consumption of wood amounts thereby to 1,34,685 cartloads, which at 4 annas a load (a moderate tax) would yield to Government a sum of Rs. 31,167, after deducting the revenue Rs. 2,503 at present derived from furnaces.

Topaul and Thangadi barks.

284. On these barks which are used, the Topaul or Batool in distilling arrack, and the Thangadi in tanning leather, a seigniorage of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2½ a cartload is levied according to the description of cart.

Other forest produce.

285. Gums, lac, wax, dyes and other forest produce, are rented out by the Revenue Authorities, also the grazing on jungle pasture land.

Forest maps.

286. As soon as sufficiently accurate information has been collected, forest maps of the different ranges will be made, on which will be indicated the localities of the various kinds of timber by appropriate marks and signs. Forest roads, and streams for floating timber, depôts, huts, and peons' stations, also teak nurseries, will be clearly laid down in these maps.

Forest Notification and Rules.

287. In the Appendix will be found a Notification and Rules for the guidance of Forest Overseers and Revenue Officers, which have received the approval of Dr. Cleghorn, and the sanction of the Supreme Government.

288. In the Notification will be found a list of the reserved and unreserved trees in each Division, and the terms on which ryots and

traders may procure them. The concessions to agriculturalists, which are liberal, are in accordance with their wants and the character of the country which they inhabit. Care being taken not to curtail unduly and suddenly privileges which hitherto they have largely enjoyed.

Rules for Accounts and Registers, &c.

289. A set of Rules for the preparation of Accounts, Registers, and Returns, were drawn up and issued in the Account Department in September last, with effect from 1st October. They appear in the Appendix.

290. The following is an Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year under report:—

RECEIPTS.

DIVISIONS.	Timber.	Sandal.	Seigniorage.	Depôt Rent.	Other Forest produce under Revenue Officers.	Total.
Ashtagram	37,074	77,634	13,170	664	27,287	1,55,829
Nugur	69,092	19,654	13,081	705	47,235	1,49,767
Nundidroog	84	14,192	7,860	0	56,450	78,586
Total, 1864-65.....	1,06,250	1,11,480	34,111	1,369	1,30,972	3,84,182

DISBURSEMENTS.

DIVISIONS.	Conservancy and working charges.	Establishments.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
Ashtagram	13,575	16,875	1,317	905	32,672
Nugur	2,824	12,432	860	721	16,837
Nundidroog	1,472	8,530	924	562	11,488
Total, 1864—65.....	17,871	37,837	3,101	2,188	60,997

291. As laid down in Circular No. 13 of 1864, from Government of India, abstract statements showing the financial results of Forest operations, will be found in the Appendix.

VI.—MINING.

292. Mining operations in Mysore are not of great magnitude; but iron of sufficiently good quality for agricultural and building implements is manufactured for home consumption, chiefly in the Districts of Chituldroog, Toomkoor and Bangalore.

293. Some steel, recently sent from Toomkoor to the Superintendent of the School of Arts at Madras, was pronounced better for engraving, modelling and garden tools, than that received from England.

294. The price of steel is said to be rising, and proposals have been made to establish foundries in the Bangalore District, under European supervision.

VII.—SURVEY.

Mysore Revenue Survey.

295. The operations of the first seven months, namely, from 28th September 1863, the date of sanction, to 30th April 1864, were described in last year's report; but as the Survey year ended on the 31st October 1864, the progress made up to the latter date, which comprises the first year of the existence of the Department in Mysore, will be given in this report, followed by a sketch furnished by Major Anderson of the work done in the course of the official year ending 30th April 1865.

Measuring operations.

296. The following statement shows the area measured in the Survey year by each establishment, the area submitted to test, and the average error :—

Name of Assistant Superintendent.	Area measured.	Area tested.	Average difference between test and original.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	R.	P.	Yards.
Lieutenant J. P. Grant ...	1,69,081	10,679	0	2	18	0
Lieutenant J. W. M. Anderson... From 1st March 1864.	1,22,514	9,944	0	2	5	0

Test applied and result.

297. The test is the remeasurement, by the European Officers themselves, of a certain portion of the work of every Native measurer. The result in the present case being that of 1,223 fields remeasured, in 1,133 fields the difference between test and original did not exceed one per cent, and in three fields only did it exceed 5 per cent, which is considered to be the limit within which error would not affect the value of the work for revenue purposes.

Classification.

298. Mr. R. H. Light, with his classing establishment, was transferred temporarily to Mysore on 15th February 1864, between which date and the end of the field season, acres 2,00,176 were in all classed, of which 15,063 acres were reclassified by Mr. Light himself for the purpose of test. The average error or difference between original and test classification, was $7\frac{1}{4}$ pie or a fraction over $\frac{1}{4}$ of a class. Of 848 fields tested, in 14 fields only was error in excess of 2 annas or the difference between 2 classes, discovered; and in one field only in excess of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas or $1\frac{1}{4}$ class. That is, no work was passed containing larger error than this. If more serious mistakes were discovered in any village the work of the entire village was cancelled and done over again.

Average cost per acre.

299. The average cost of measurement was Rs. 0-2-3¾ per acre, and of classification 11 pie per acre, or for the whole operation, Rs. 0-3-2¾ per acre. This includes superintendence and settlement, and all other expenses, which are spread proportionately over the cost of measurement and classification per acre.

Expenditure.

299 *a*. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 53,679, and was distributed in the proportion of 83½ per cent. to superintendency and establishments, and 16½ per cent. to contingent and working charges.

300. As remarked by Major Anderson, the cost per acre in this, the first year of the Survey, is much higher than it will be in future years for similar tracts of country. From the strength of establishment being unavoidably small the expenses of direction and supervision bear an unusual proportion to the total; and, moreover, the number of paid men under instruction was much greater in proportion to the number of effective working hands, than will be the case when the department is older.

Further report on the official year 1864-65 by Major Anderson.

301. With reference to the operations of the official year 1864-65, Major Anderson states as follows :—

"Everything possible has been done during the year under report to increase the strength of Establishment by the employment and instruction of new hands. On the 1st May 1864 there were 40 measurers, and 18 learners and probationary measurers on the strength of the Department; on the 1st May 1864, these numbers were increased to 54 measurers and 35 learners and probationary measurers. I could of course obtain many more learners, but am obliged to keep the number of them at any one time within the limits of what can be taught, without inconvenience and obstruction to the progress of the work for the time being. New hands belonging to the Mysore Survey are not only attached to as great a number as possible of the Mysore Field Establishments to learn their future duties, but they are also attached to Field Establishments employed under my orders in the Bombay Presidency.

Progress made up to 1st May 1865.

"On the 1st May a little more than two-thirds only of the current working season had elapsed; up to that date, however, the area measured this season amounted to acres 3,00,148 or about 10,000 acres more than the total ground got over in the preceding year. The total area measured in the Current Field season will exceed 4,50,000 acres, or fully one-third more than in the last year, and the area classed will amount probably to about 2,30,000 acres."

Measurement and Classification of certain Talooks.

"The measurement of the Hurrihur and Davengiri Talooks has been completed, that of the Kankoopa Talook very nearly completed, and that of the Chituldroog Talook commenced. The Classification of the Hurrihur Talook is completed, and that of the Davengiri Talook very nearly so."

Settlement of the Hurrihur and Davengiri Talooks.

"The settlement of the entire Hurrihur Talook, and of 33 villages of the Davengiri Talook was made by me in March and April last. The papers showing the working of the revised rates of assessment in comparison

with last year's realizations, have not been as yet completely made up, but I have no doubt that they will show an immediate increase of revenue on the settled villages, of at least 15 to 20 per cent. on last year's realizations, and very little of the available arable waste of even a tolerable quality will fail to be taken up, even in the current year.

Remuneration of village officers.

"As soon as the settlement papers have been made up, we shall be able to proceed with the fixing of the remuneration of the village officers. The Establishment of their pay on a fair basis is one of the measures most called for in Mysore, and will in every case follow after the introduction of the revised rates of assessment with as little delay as possible."

Co-operation of Revenue officials.

"The Survey has progressed during the year under report with remarkable smoothness and absence of difficulty; the people give us all the help we require with very general readiness, and all the officials have co-operated with the Survey Officers to the utmost of their ability."

Report by Colonel Clerk.

302. In confirmation of the remarks made in the letter above quoted the following extract from the report of the Superintendent of the Nugur Division, within whose jurisdiction the Revenue Survey is at work, may be added.

Contentment of ryots with rates of assessment.

"I was at Hurrihur when Major Anderson was settling the Talook, and was struck with the contentment of the ryots, as a body, with the rates of assessment fixed by that officer. In several cases the reduction in the old assessment was considerable."

Influence of some classes diminished.

"The only classes who seem to have suffered are the village Potails and Shanbogues or village accountants, and some influential ryots who had held large tracts of good land for a nominal tax, and who had possession of other people's land for nothing at all, by encroachment."

"The former state of things in regard to the Shanbogue's influence in the village, has now come to an end. Each ryot knows exactly the boundaries and extent of his land, and what he has to pay for it, and is no longer dependent on the good will and favor of the Shanbogue."

Shanbogues unsuccessfully try to retain power.

"The Shanbogues however endeavour to keep some power in their own hands: in illustration of which, I saw the ryots of a village in the Hurrihur Talook just settled, refusing to take up the waste land in their village, when asked if they wish to do so by Major Anderson. The Shanbogue then offered to take them all, not evidently with the intention of cultivating them himself, but with the object of subletting them to the ryots at his own price. This manœuvre however was put a stop to, and Major Anderson directed that the settlement of these waste lands should be kept open for a period of two months, at the expiration of which time tenders were received for them by the European Assistant Superintendent of the District in person, with very good effect, after explaining to the ryots the object and bearing of the system."

"One important feature in the mode of settlement seems to have especially gained the confidence of the ryots, namely, the restoration to them at once during the settlement, of any difference between the old and new rates of assessment, where the new rates were lower than the old ones; and the non-collection of the difference from the ryots, when the new rates were higher than the old ones."

Confidence of ryots gained.

"A portion of the Davengiri Talook has also been surveyed and assessed, and the appreciation by the people of the measure is exhibited by their taking up every bit of unoccupied land in the villages settled."

All unoccupied land taken up.

303. In the appendix will be found a correspondence, as noted at foot, * which took place last year with the view of affording information to the Government of India regarding the Bombay system of Revenue Survey, and its applicability to Mysore.

Correspondence with Government of India.

Survey of Amrut Mahal Kawuls.

304. These are the pasture lands which were formerly set apart for the Mysore cattle breeding Establishment, now broken up.

305. Their survey was commenced in the Toomkoor District on 1st December 1863, and up to the 31st March last 85 kawuls of an aggregate area of 30,977 candies or 64,002 acres, were surveyed, of which 21,884 candies were measured in the past year.

306. There yet remain to be surveyed 21 kawuls.

307. Plans on a scale of 100 yards to the inch, have been prepared by Mr. Butcher, the Surveyor, who has been transferred to the Mysore Revenue Survey under Major Anderson.

308. It is understood that proposals have been made to the Madras Government to re-establish the Amrut Mahal, or Cattle Breeding Establishment, with a view to avert the apparent rapid deterioration of the Mysore breed, and the difficulty now experienced in procuring cattle for Government purposes at an economical rate. It may be observed that the experiment of reconstructing the Department is worthy of consideration, as there is a large extent of pasture land available. Private individuals cannot compete with Government in such an enterprise, it being essential that grazing should be available in different parts of the Country, so that when an epidemic threatens to break out, the diseased cattle may be separated and the herds distributed among distant pastures. Should this step however not be taken, it will be advisable to lease out the grazing lands either in whole or in part, for a long term of years on a moderate progressive rental.

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* From Commissioner of Mysore, to Secretary to Government of India, dated 19th November 1864.

From Major Anderson, to Secretary to Commissioner of Mysore, dated 8th November 1864.

From Secretary to Government of India, to Commissioner of Mysore, dated 18th February 1865.

VIII.—MEDICAL.

309. The medical duties at Bangalore and in the several charges in the Nundidroog Division were performed by the Commissioned and Warrant officers named below:—

Nundidroog Division, Bangalore.

Names of Officers in independent charge.	Nature of charge.
Surgeon Major J. Kirkpatrick, M. D., and Assistant Surgeon J. Henderson, M. D.	Commission Head Quarters, and Medical Stores, Pettah, Civil and Jail Hospitals, Leper and Lunatic Asylum.
Assistant Surgeon J. Henderson, M. D., and Assistant Surgeon W. Farquhar, M. D. ...	Cantonment Civil Hospital at Bangalore.
Apothecary B. Woutérz	Bangalore.
2nd Apothecary G. A. Trutwein	Commissioner's Establishment.
Assistant Apothecary De Santos	Toomkoor.
Do. do. Macfarlane	Colar.
Apothecary Lincoln	Military Assistant's Department.

310. The working of the Pettah Civil Hospitals has been large, 887 in-patients and 12,243 out-patients having been attended to. Of the former 76, or one in every 11·6 died, amongst the latter class 5 died. The chief diseases of the in-patients have been fevers, ailments of the bowels, chest and skin, and venereal affections; the patients of the last class being 129 men and 75 women, and the duration of some of these cases has been protracted. This institution has ever been remarkable for the large number of women under its care, and in 1864-65, 195 were received for treatment.

Pettah Civil Hospital.

PARTICULARS.	1863-64.		1864-65.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Remained	45	81	56	78
Admitted	827	13,523	831	12,165
Died	62	5	76	5
Average daily sick ...	59	81	56¼	69

311. The Lunatic Asylum is located in buildings adjoining the Civil Hospital. In the beginning of 1864-65 the number of its inmates was 58; but at the close of the year, with 49 admissions, 28 discharges and 121 deaths, 67 remained. The numbers have been every year on the increase, and further augmentations must be expected. In the past year the women have been accommodated in separate apartments with a large and airy court yard, and the space for the men augmented by the addition of the women's former ward. This change has materially improved the women's health. There are as yet no means of separating the criminal lunatics, of whom there are always 6 or 7. Additional warders are needed to employ the lunatics more in gardening, water drawing and other operations.

Lunatic Asylum.

312. The Leper Asylum also adjoins the Civil Pettah Hospital; there were 36 persons in it at the close of 1863-64, 12 were admitted, and 6 died. These afflicted persons employ themselves in little gardens; they are rationed partly by food and partly by money, and are allowed to make purchases in the market once or twice weekly, though it would be preferable to retain

Leper Asylum.

them wholly within the asylum. A large and convenient latrine has been erected for them and a wall raised to enclose their garden grounds.

313. The Central Jail of the Nundidroog Division was opened in August and September 1864, and the prisoners were brought together and now number 900 inmates. The former Jail was partly in buildings behind the Civil Hospital, and partly in the Military Cantonment, all small and ill-constructed. The healthiness of the Bangalore Central Jail is perhaps without example in any other Jail in India, a condition which in the opinion of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, must be attributed to the airy and spacious accommodation, and the newness of the building, exempting the patients from causes of sickness.

Central Jail.	
Average strength	... 753
Total Treated ...	... 875
Died	... 29
Average daily sick	... 30

Cantonment Civil Hospital.

314. The Cantonment Civil Hospital is located in a block of buildings in a crowded part of the Military bazaar, immediately north of the Garrison Hospital. With 24 in-patients remaining 781 have been admitted, total 805, of whom 117 or 1 in every 6·8 have died. This large death rate has been caused by many of the patients being in a perilous condition when brought in by the Police from the bazaars. The present Hospital is unsuitable in form, and in an objectionable locality. A more convenient institution is about to be erected in an open situation.

Improvements.

315. Considerable improvements have been made in the latrines, bath rooms and dead rooms. The out-patients treated have been 5,302 in number, amongst whom five deaths are recorded. Both of these Hospitals are useful institutions doing a vast amount of good, and as this city is daily increasing, the demands on them will become greater year by year. But, by being more eclectic in the reception of cases, the accommodation will be sufficient for some years to come.

Nugur Division.

Names of Officers.	Charges.
Surgeon H. R. Oswald, M. D., and Assistant Surgeon S. T. Heard	Head Quarter Stations, Civil Hospitals, and Jail, Shimogah ... ...
Assistant Apothecary G. Watson	Superintendent's Establishment, Chituldroog District ...
Assistant Apothecary S. Hall	Superintendent's Establishment, Cudoor District ... ...

316. The names of the Medical Officers in independent charges in the Nugur Division, are given in the margin.

Shimogah.

317. Intermittent fever is always more or less prevalent in Shimogah, but towards the end of August 1864, it increased seriously and continued to do so until October, when it gradually declined, and by December the number of cases met with was not above the average. In the Mulnaad, fever has been less, and in the Maidan Talooks it seldom prevails.

Mortality.

318. The mortality in Shímogah in the several quarters of the year was as per margin. The conservancy of the town is well cared for, and a plan by Major Puckle for improving the drainage was partially carried out. Objectionable buildings have been removed, and new sites selected for burning and burying grounds.

	Quarters for the year.				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Total.
Europeans	0	0	0	1	1
East Indians	1	0	0	0	1
Hindoos	46	44	57	48	195
Mahomedans	22	32	23	13	90
Total	69	76	80	62	287
Ratio per 1,000 persons...	18	20	21	16	78
„ „ in 1863 ...	0	46·8	41·	18·4	26·2

Soodra and Brahmin Hospital.

319. The average cost of diets in 1863, was 18 pie, but the cost in 1864 averaged 26$\frac{1}{6}$ pie owing to the great increase in the value of all articles of food. 5,927 diets were given in the Sudras' and 773 in the Brahmins' hospital, total 6,700; and the expenditure in 1864 was Rs. 2,393-15-7. The number of admissions in the Sudras' hospital was 283, and in the Brahmins' hospital 41, total 324, and the out-patients were 3,515. The clothing and furniture are described as satisfactory.

Ailments.

320. Of the 3,839 admissions amongst the in and out-patients, the chief ailments were as per margin, and 22 deaths occurred; from fevers 4, pneumonia 1, heart disease 1, diarrhœa 3, dysentery 2, anasarca 1, ulcers 1, wound 1, anœmia 3, paralysis 4, caries 1. Only one of the larger operations was performed in the year, *viz.*, amputation of the thigh, from which the patient sunk.

Fevers	1,556
Disease of stomach and bowels ...	1,049
Abscesses and ulcers ...	292
Skin diseases	220

Shimogah Jail.

321. The health of the prisoners in the Shímogah Jail has been very bad. Out of an average strength of 268, the total admissions were 586, so that each prisoner was more than twice in hospital, and the deaths were 61, or 1 in every 4·3, from the following ailments; diarrhœa and dysentery 37, old age and anœmia 4, cholera 4, fevers 4, pneumonia 2, intussusceptio 1, and other diseases 9; total 61.

Causes of unhealthiness in the Jail.

322. Surgeon Oswald, M. D., who had been long at Shímogah, attributes these high rates of sickness and deaths, to the bad site of the Jail on the banks of a river, and to its faulty construction, and he quotes in illustration the better health of a body of 50 prisoners in a temporary Jail about a mile distant, who remained there for 3$\frac{3}{4}$ months without a death and only 7 admissions, and that of a working gang of 100, who were employed on out-door labor in another locality. The clothing and food of the prisoners are reported to be good. The cases of diarrhœa, which is the chief cause of death, have been found to be but little amenable to treatment.

Ashtagram Division.

323. In this Division in 1864-65, the Medical Officers in independent charges were as per margin.

Names.	Charges.
Assistant Surgeon J. Houston, M. D.	Civil Surgeon of the Division, Mysore.
Apothecary W. Barns	Supt.'s Establishment, Mysore.
Assistant Apothecary C. Pettigrew	Supt.'s Establishment, Hassan.

324. The year 1864-65 was one of severe heat, followed by unusual drought and scanty fall of rain. The average of 12 years' fall in Mysore is 30½ inches, but in 1864-65 only 26$\frac{1}{13}$ inches of rain fell. In the Mysore District fevers are the prevailing diseases, and the Hegadevankotta, Gundulpett and Pereapatam Talooks are said to suffer most; but this year, cholera has appeared as an epidemic in all the Talooks, and in the Mysore District 790 deaths were reported from this ailment, 719 of these occurring in May 1864.

325. 81 deaths occurred in the Division from small pox, of which 33 were in Yellundoor Talook, 20 in Chamrajnugur, 10 in Mysore, and 10 in Mulawulli.

Mysore Jail.

Average strength ...	...	...		315½
Remained in Hospital	18			
Admitted ...	598	Total treated		616
Died ...	...	...	...	17
Average daily sick	...	...	...	20

Ailments.

326. Each prisoner of the strength was nearly twice in hospital in the course of the year, but the deaths, 1 in every 18 of the strength, were not so great. Three-fourths of the 616 treated, were 192 cases of fever, 155 abscesses and ulcers, 123 diseases of stomach and bowels. Of the 17 deaths, 10 occurred from diseases of the stomachs and bowels, 3 from cholera, 2 from diseases of the lungs, and 2 from dropsy. The Medical Officer considers the supply of quinine deficient, which will be remedied.

Conservancy.

327. The Medical Officer has noticed defects in the water supply, which will be attended to, and two new wells will be sunk, one for drinking water and one for ablutions. The dry earth system is in operation, and the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals remarks that the Conservancy of the Jail is without fault.

Employment of prisoners.

328. Out-door labour and road making, are the ordinary employments of the prisoners.

Town of Mysore.

329. The Head Quarters of the Ashtagram Division is the town of Mysore. It is 2,381 feet above the level of the sea, with a population of 62,000 people in 11,000 houses. Changes, to improve its sanitary condition, are being made in it from year to year.

Dispensary.

330. In the general care of the sick of the town, the great change has been the establishment of a Dispensary, in September 1864, in a separate detached building, to which all out-patients apply.

331. Taking a survey of the diseases occurring in Mysore, amongst the prisoners, public servants and followers, the Medical Officer reports fever to be the prevailing ailment, the feverish season being when the wind is easterly, from October to March, November being the most trying month.

Fever, the prevailing ailment.

332. In January and February 1865, a severe and fatal form of fever called "mauke rogah" appeared, attacking the brain; convalescence was very slow and anasarca followed.

Hassan District.

VACCINATION.

TALOOKS.	VACCINATORS.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
* Eighty.	24	23	23

333. The Vaccinators for the Mysore Country are 80 in number,* and they are assisted by the medical subordinates, the result of their labors having been as under:—

Return of Vaccination by Staff Vaccinators.

STATION.	Under one year of age.			Above one year of age.			Total.			Remarks.
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failure.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failure.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failure.	
Mysore Territories ...	21,605	21,044	561	71,907	68,052	3,355	93,559	89,196	4,416	

Return of Vaccination by Medical Subordinates.

STATIONS.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Result not known.	Remarks.
Cantonment Hospital, Bangalore	33	11	6	16	
Ashtagram Division, Mysore ...	225	19	206	0	
Hassan Supdt.'s Establishment ...	27	22	5	0	
Hassan	37	32	5	0	
Total ...	322	84	222	16	

334. The system hitherto in operation in the Mysore Commission has been to exact from each vaccinator a certain number of monthly operations, fining by deducting a small sum for each operation less than the regulated quantity. There has also been a rule, rewarding by donations those vaccinators in their respective Divisions, whose operations were in excess of the numbers laid down.

Present system.

Proposed system.

335. These rules appearing to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals to have the effect of retaining the vaccinators in the more populous parts of the Talooks, so as to admit of their obtaining numerous individuals to operate upon, to the neglect of the smaller or out of the way villages, he has recommended the issue of their full pay to them, with the object of ensuring their visits being paid to every part of the country. This proposition has been sanctioned, and it is hoped that much general benefit may result.

IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

336. In the Administration Report of last year, some account was given of the origin and progress of the Missionary Societies established in Mysore; it remains now therefore only to state the position in which they describe themselves to be at the present time.

Catholic Mission.

337. The Catholic Mission, which is the oldest, numbers throughout its congregations 20,096 Christians, a great portion of whom are said to be of the cultivating classes.

Education.

338. In Bangalore there are 14 English and Vernacular Schools for boys and girls, at which 668 pupils, both boarders and day scholars, attend.

Orphanages and Magdalen Asylum.

339. There are also 4 orphanages in which 111 children are brought up, and one Magdalen Asylum with 74 inmates.

Out-stations.

340. In the out-stations there are 12 Schools with 395 pupils.

Printing operations.

341. The Press attached to the Mission has been engaged in printing the following works during the year:—

Canarese Books.	History of the Old and New Testament	2nd edition		8vo.
	History of England	1	vol.	8vo.
	"Gnana Bodhaka"	1	vol.	12mo.
	"Agneata Vasathiana"	1	vol.	12mo.
English Books.	Elements of Geography	1	vol.	8vo.
	Controversial Catechism	2nd edition 1	vol.	12mo.
	Outlines of English Grammar	1	vol.	12mo.
	Butler's Catechism	1	vol.	12mo.
	Abridgment of above	1	vol.	

London Missionary Society.

342. The agency employed by the Mission during the past year is as follows:—

343. Two European Missionaries, one Native Minister, nine Native Evangelists, Catechists, and Colporteurs, and twenty-eight Native School teachers.

344. The number of Christians in connection with the Mission is 291, and the number of schools, including those at out-stations, is 17 English and Native, in which 890 students are under tuition.

345. In the English Schools, education is carried up to the standard required for Matriculation in the Madras University.

Native Literature.

346. An illustrated Anglo-Canarese Periodical called the "Arunodya" continues to be published at the rate of 430 copies monthly.

Expenditure.

347. Rs. 11,477 were expended last year in carrying out the objects of the Mission. This sum does not include the salaries of the Missionaries.

The Wesleyan Mission.

348. The number of European Missionaries was lessened during the past year by sickness and death, but two Native agents were ordained as Ministers.

349. A large Chapel in the Bangalore Cantonment, in which it is intended to hold service in English, is nearly completed.

350. The former Chapel is to be transferred to the Native congregation of the Military portion of the Cantonment.

Printing Operations.

351. The issues of the printing press in Bangalore connected with this Society, chiefly in Canarese Scriptures, Tracts, and school books, have been for the year 66,49,761 pages.

352. The printing of the English and Canarese Dictionary, in the preparation of which the Reverend D. Sanderson has been long employed, will be commenced in a short time.

Education.

353. The following is a list of the Schools :—

2	Anglo-Vernacular boys' schools ...	330	pupils.
31	Vernacular boys' schools	1,190	„
2	Vernacular girls' boarding schools ...	48	„
5	Vernacular girls' day schools	210	„
1	English girls' day school	38	„
		1,816	

X.—RAILWAY.

Bangalore Branch.

354. Since the 1st August 1864 Bangalore has enjoyed the advantage of direct communication with Madras by Railway.

355. It is almost needless to say that all classes of the community, and the inhabitants of Mysore generally, fully appreciate the means of secure and speedy travelling thus brought within their reach. That in the Traffic Department also, the line is made free use of, is apparent from the Returns comprised in the following Statements, which, as remarked by Mr. Elwin, the Agent and Manager, who has been good enough to furnish them, compare very favorably with those of the South-West and

North-West lines, especially when it is remembered that the statistics are based upon the first five months of working:—

Statement of the Passenger Traffic from Bangalore for the 5 months ending 31st December 1864.

	Class.	Maloor. No.	Maloor. Amount.	Colar Road. No.	Colar Road. Amount.	Cooppum. No.	Cooppum. Amount.	Jolarpett. No.	Jolarpett. Amount.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Bangalore.	1	21	31 8 0	29	74 5 0	6	23 4 0	816	4,335 0 0
	2	436	272 8 0	185	197 8 5	127	205 0 10	2,312	5,117 11 4
	3	5,314	1,992 12 0	2,941	1,884 1 3	632	612 4 0	16,257	21,591 5 3

Maloor.	Class.						
	1	1	1 1 0	0	0 0 0	3	11 4 0
	2	31	13 11 7	6	5 15 0	61	95 5 0
	3	394	104 10 6	132	78 6 0	1,313	1,230 15 0

Colar Road.	Class.						
	1	0	0 0 0	2	5 8 0		
	2	36	20 10 0	56	64 2 8		
	3	347	119 4 6	1,433	985 3 0		

Cooppum.	Class.						
	1	19	26 2 0				
	2	173	99 1 10				
	3	2,049	704 5 6				

Statement of the Passenger Traffic to Bangalore for the 5 months ending 31st December 1864.

	Class.	Cooppum. No.	Cooppum. Amount.	Colar Road. No.	Colar Road. Amount.	Maloor. No.	Maloor. Amount.	Bangalore. No.	Bangalore. Amount.
Jolarpett.	1	16	22 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	3 12 0	879	4,669 11 0
	2	150	85 15 0	22	25 3 4	86	134 6 0	2,390	5,290 5 10
	3	2,500	859 6 0	1,228	844 4 0	1,325	1,242 3 0	16,194	20,179 8 6

Cooppum.	Class.						
	1	0	0 0 0	3	7 2 0	3	11 10 0
	2	22	12 9 8	5	4 15 2	121	195 5 10
	3	403	138 8 6	154	91 7 0	747	723 10 6

Colar Road.	Class.				
	1	1	1 1 0	29	74 5 0
	2	37	16 6 1	268	286 2 4
	3	416	110 8 0	2,914	1,866 12 6

Earnings per mile open.

To and from Bangalore	928 7 8
South-west Line	116 1 7
North-west Line	624 12 7

Maloor.	Class.		
	1	22	33 0 0
	2	326	203 12 0
	3	5,024	1,884 0 0

Statement of the Goods Traffic from Bangalore for the 5 *months ending* 31*st December* 1864.

	Maloor.		Colar Road.		Cooppum.		Jolarpett.	
	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.
Bangalore.	94	5 6 2	438	41 1 0	146	20 8 6	90,332	17,407 11 8
Maloor.			0	0 0 0	75	6 10 3	3,051	535 0 6
Colar Road					208	10 13 4	7,202	712 11 2
Cooppum.							21,569	1,123 6 2

Statement of the Goods Traffic to Bangalore for the 5 *months ending* 31*st December* 1864.

	Cooppum.		Colar Road.		Maloor.		Bangalore.	
	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.
Jolarpett..	12,818	667 9 8	6,379	631 4 1	4,618	625 5 8	3,59,224	69,225 7 4
Cooppum.			679	35 5 10	4	0 5 8	11,772	1,655 7 0
Colar Road.					11	0 6 5	4,833	453 1 6
Maloor.							850	48 11

Earnings per mile open.

To and from Bangalore	1,096 8 9
South-west Line	1,661 7 5
North-west Line	1,111 5 9

XI.—Public Bungalows for Travellers.

356. The following is a classified list of Public Bungalows in the Mysore Territory, with a schedule of revised establishments, which came into effect from 1st May 1865.

357. A scale for the supply of furniture, crockery, glassware and cutlery, has been laid down for each bungalow according to its class, and orders have been given to furnish completely the 1st Class Bungalows in the present year, and the 2nd and 3rd Classes in succeeding years.

SCHEDULE OF REVISED PUBLIC BUNGALOW ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE MYSORE TERRITORIES.

NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.		ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.		NUGUR DIVISION.	
1st Class.		1st Class.		1st Class.	
Coopsunder (1 Overseer at 15 in addition to usual establishment.) Nellamungalum. Sompoor. Chennapatam. Toomkoor. Colar.		Mysore Herungeerah. Goondulpet. Somenhully.	Hoonsoor (New Bungalow.) Hassan. Munjerabad.	Shimoga. Theerthully. Hurihur. Chikmoogloor. Turikéré. Banawar.	Cudoor. Chituldroog. Seera. Herioor. Bomagondanakere.
2nd Class.		2nd Class.		2nd Class.	
Davenhully. Closepet. Koomulgode. Yebbagode. Biddadee. Yellahunka. Ooscottah.	Soloor. Nelhaul. Tiptoor. Nittoor. Nundy. Chota Ballapoor.	Mundium (New Bungalow.) Nunjengode. Yelwal. Periapam. Untursuntay, (N. Bungalow.) Bundipoor. Baigoor. Bellikeray. Punchully. Settihully. Utticulpoor. Mysore. Kakunkotta. Sindhulli.	Mudoor. Humpapoor. Mulawulli. Chenraipatam. Pallium. Kikeri. Heereesavy. Dundigunahulli. Arseekaray. Bailoor. Marnhulli. Aticoopa. Nagmunglum. Gundeshy.	Benkipoor. Coomsee. Hollaloor. Anantpoor. Sagur. Thalgooph. Honnulli. Mullibenoor. Agoomby. Mundagudda. Chenagiri. Shikarpoor. Lingadahulli. Santavery.	Lingenhulli. Kulhutty. Murlagowdenpolliem. Jownagondanahulli. Yerabulli. Chellakere. Tulluck. Hangul. Rampoor. Davengiri. Anagode. Bhurmasagur. Vejapoor. Iyamungul.
3rd Class.		3rd Class.		3rd Class.	
Jungumcotta. Rajeepoor. Coonghul. Yeddioor. Moyasunder. Kibbenhully. Toorvakere. Mudghiri.	Baimacul. Ralpaud. Moolwagul. Guntwarpully. Thulgirah. Periasunder. Anksunder. Kankanhulli.	Chetnahulli. Untursuntay. Mundium (Old Bungalow.). Lingraj chutrum Cuddacole.	Hoonsoor (Old Bungalow.) Chamundy Hill. Sagur Cuttah. Bellagole. Chircoorlee.	Malloor. Maigrawully. Hoollahonoor. Soorub. Anawutti. Nugur.	Jodakuttay. Wustara. Yedahulli. Lukhowulli. Adjumpoor. Hurrihurpoor.

PUBLIC BUNGALOW ESTABLISHMENT.

1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
1 Maty or cook.	Rs. 7 0 0	1 Maty or cook	Rs. 7 0 0	1 Toty.	Rs. 4 0 0
1 Peon	,, 5 0 0	1 Toty	,, 4 0 0	1 Waterman ..	,, 4 0 0
1 Toty	,, 4 0 0	1 Waterman ..	,, 4 0 0		
1 Waterman ..	,, 4 0 0				
Total Rs. ..	20 0 0	Total Rs...	15 0 0	Total Rs....	8 0 0

XII.—HORTICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

The Lal Bagh at Bangalore.

358. Several attractions have been added to the Lal Bagh during the past year under the tasteful superintendence of Mr. Black, nor have efforts to make it useful aswell as to ornament it, been wanting.

359. Walks have been extended and gravelled, and the carriage drives have been repaired. New flower beds have been formed, and much has been done in renewing those which had become exhausted.

360. A want formerly felt by many, has been supplied by attaching labels with their botanical names, to the more interesting plants.

361. A brick seed-pit constructed under a tope, has been found very useful in protecting seedlings.

362. The fountain between the green house and the band stand is now in working order, and is regarded with great curiosity by native visitors.

Menagerie.

363. The Aviary is ready for the reception of birds, and the new tiger cage awaits the arrival of two tigers, a gift from the people's Park at Madras.

364. A bear and a cheetah were lost last year.

Vegetables.

365. The cultivation of European culinary vegetables, for the purpose of ascertaining the varieties, best suited for growth in this climate, has received a good deal of attention.

Potatoes.

366. Five kinds of potatoes were received from Captain W. Hill, which have produced a fair return for the first planting. The potatoe of Bangalore is said to be degenerating for want of a supply from a fresh stock, and of care on the part of Native growers, who too frequently use unripe and worthless tubers instead of the finest and largest.

367. The seed peas from Europe with which experiments have been made, yielded poor returns from the first sowing, but it is expected, that the seed saved will give better results.

Cereals.

368. The attempt to grow wheat is continued, but as yet without success.

Rye.

369. Rye made good grass like the wheat, but produced no flower stalks.

Barley.

370. Barley shot up a very few ears which ripened, but the yield was indifferent.

Oats.

371. Oats sown in the beginning of July and cut in the end of November, gave a fair return, but suffered much from the attacks of rats and other vermin.

372. Black Tartarian oats gave the best yield, owing, as the Superintendent reports, to the flower panicle being more erect and less branched than the Scotch or Poland oats, and therefore not so liable to be weighed down to the ground.

Fruits.

373. The bread fruit ripened last season for the first time, but it proves not to be the edible variety, but that which bears perfect seeds.

Bael (Ægle Marmelos).

374. Seeds of the Bengal variety of the Bael fruit have been received through Doctor Anderson of the Calcutta garden, and from these five to six hundred plants have been reared. This kind is considered better for medicinal purposes than the variety which is indigenous to Mysore.

Durian (Durio Zibethinus.)

375. Plants of this fruit brought from Burmah, have been presented to the garden by Lieutenant Colonel Batten.

Almond.

376. From Doctor Kirkpatrick plants of the Almond have been received.

Vanilla.

377. This plant of the orchid tribe has perfected for the first time, and is apparently equal to that grown in warmer and moister countries, but it is doubtful whether its cultivation in this dry climate would be profitable.

378. The Victoria Regia Waterlily, received from the Horticultural Society's Garden at Madras, is a great acquisition and gives fair promise of success.

Donations and Exchanges.

379. In addition to the gifts noted above, His Excellency Sir William Denison has contributed constant supplies of Australian seeds. Plants and seeds have also been received from the Royal Gardens Kew, J. D. Sim, Esquire, Doctor Balfour, Doctor Cleghorn, Captain Lowther, Captain Beddome, Colonel Colbeck, Captain Bruce, and Mr. New. Exchanges have been made with the Gardens at Calcutta, Madras, Ootacamund, Cape Town, and Natal.

Library.

380. The Library has received several additions to its stock of useful books.

Visitors.

381. The number of carriages which entered the Garden last year, was 12,656, being 500 in excess of the previous season.

382. The Soldiers' Gardens in the Cantonment, the Hospitals and the band promenade, have been supplied with seeds and plants, gratis.

Sale of Produce.

383. The sale of produce amounted last year to Rs. 1,926-13-4.

Expenditure.

384. The expenditure was as follows:—

Establishment	...	...	...	4,887	7 5
Contingencies	...	...	...	1,003	2 5
Menagerie expenses	...	...	...	505	8 2
Special Grants	...	...	...	646	11 10
				7,042	13 10

Public Gardens at Seringapatam and Mysore.

385. It was stated in last year's report that measures were being taken to restore the Deria Dawlut Bagh at Seringapatam, and the Residency or Cole's Garden at Mysore. The progress made with this object has been satisfactory, the garden being self-supporting.

ARBORICULTURE.

386. The formation of avenues has received increased attention, and in some Districts with satisfactory results. Not so however in others, and especially in those where the Country is bleak and water scarce.

Avenues.

387. Nurseries have been established with comparative facility, but the difficulty lies in transplanting and maintaining seedlings at any thing like economical rates. In the Bangalore District where contractors have come forward, more success has been met with, and tenders to plaint 59,162 trees on 180 miles of road have been accepted. Trees to the number of 13,836 have already been planted out, and Rs. 5,800 have been advanced.

388. In the Toomkoor District also, a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been advanced to contractors.

389. The Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division has received permission to revert, as an experimental measure, to the former system of promising waste lands on a light assessment to individuals who undertake to plant avenues, and hand them over to Government when the trees have attained a certain growth.

390. District Officers have been urged to make renewed efforts during the present favorable season.

XIII.—GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

391. Temporary accommodation for the collection and arrangement of contributions to the Mysore Museum, which it is proposed to open at Bangalore, has been found in the old Cantonment Jail. Systematic efforts are therefore being now made, under the energetic supervision of the Acting Inspector General of Hospitals, Doctor Balfour, to get together a useful and interesting collection of the natural and artificial products of the province.

392. Mention may here be appropriately made of the success attained by Major Dixon of the Madras Army, who was employed by the Mysore Government during a portion of the year under report, in taking photographs of ancient inscriptions on stone slabs and grants on copper, which abound especially in the Nugur Division of Mysore.

Ancient Inscriptions.

393. A set of these interesting protographs comprising 113 from stone, and 10 from copper Shásanas, has been sent to the Government of India, and efforts are being made to decipher the writings, which are found to be chiefly title deeds conferring grants of land for the support of temples and religious establishments.

XIV.—GOVERNMENT PRESS.

394. The demand for Educational works, and for reprints of Government Regulations and Acts, &c., has necessitated a further increase to the establishment, at a cost of Rs. 90 a month. The pay of the workmen has also been raised to make it equal to that offered by other Presses.

395. The return of work has been in proportion to the greater efficiency of the Department, the value of printing, type casting and binding, being Rs. 18,547 against Rs. 17,275 in previous year.

Work performed.

396. The following is a list of Educational and other works published during 1864-65.

No. of Copies.	
2,000	English and Canarese Dictionary, 4th Edition (greater part.)
520	Katha Manjari in Canarese, 2nd Edition.
520	Puncha Tantra in Canarese, 1st Edition. This edition was all sold within two months of its publication.
2,500	Copies of the 2nd Edition of the above, in which the Slokas have been introduced.
5,000	First Book for Natives learning English, 3rd Edition.
10,000	First Book in Canarese, 2nd Edition.
1,000	Select English Poetry.
2,000	Rules for the guidance of Amildars in the decision of Civil Suits, in English and Canarese, 2nd Edition.
300	Selections from the Records of the Mysore Commissioner's Office (greater part).
150	Le Hardy's Report on Coorg.
1,000	Act X of 1862 (The Stamp Act) in Canarese.
250	Act XXV of 1864 (Marriage Act) do.
250	Act XVIII of 1854 (Railway Act) do.
120	Report on the Administration of Mysore for the year 1863-64.
120	Report on the Administration of Coorg for the year 1836-64.

Printing Machine.

397. The Printing Machine, referred to in last year's Report, was duly received in February. Its working powers are well proved by the fact that it repaid its entire cost including freightage, import duty, carriage, &c., in two months.

Stereotyping apparatus.

398. Stereotyping apparatus has been ordered, this will be a very valuable acquisition as explained in the last Report.

Casting English Type.

399. Moulds and matrices for casting Pica and Long Primer English type, have been received; they have already proved of great use, and have saved the necessity of a very considerable outlay in type.

Improvement in binding.

400. An attempt to improve the style of cheap binding has been attended with fair success, but still further improvement is contemplated, on the receipt of goods now daily expected.

Conclusion.

401. In the month of August I made a short tour through the Colar District, inspecting all the Talook Offices, and examining the traces of several proposed lines of local roads. The trip was made on horse-back, and at an unfavorable season of the year, but much valuable information was gained regarding a portion of the province, in which I hope the Revenue Survey may soon commence its operations. In the cold season I made a long march through the more remote Talooks which skirt the South of the Territory, my object being to bring under inspection the Talook Cutcherries, and to visit the Forests and Irrigation Channels of the Mysore District. Fourteen Offices were inspected, and I had the satisfaction of finding that much attention had been

paid by the Amildars to their Revenue and Judicial duties, the files being generally in good order, and the work fairly done. The great lines of road leading to Coimbatore, Ootacamund and Wainad, which pass through the dense and unhealthy jungle, were all visited. The feverish climate and the comparative want of population render it a matter of great difficulty to maintain these communications in a proper state, but since the opening of the Railway to Bangalore, they are of less importance than formerly, although still frequented by laborers proceeding to the hills for employment, and by merchants who convey cereals to Manantwadi and Ootacamund. The great forests which divide the Mysore District from Her Majesty's Territory have been sadly devastated, timber of large girth being now very scarce, while no attempt has hitherto been made to compensate by planting, for the indiscriminate feeling of the last sixty years. A long period must elapse before these woods can produce again teak of a superior quality, the deredations of the forest tribes, and of ryots in search of timber for their houses or for sale, having extirpated all the finer trees.

402. The greater part of the anikuts and irrigation channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts were visited by me. These works afford remarkable evidence of the ingenuity and industry of former times, the water furnished by them, which would otherwise run to waste, affording the means of bringing large tracts of land under cultivation. Although there are defects of construction in the dams, these are generally built of massive materials, and some of them have remained intact for several hundreds of years. The majority have, however, frequently been breached, and the channels, owing to long neglect and wilful damage caused by ryots who cultivate the adjacent lands, are greatly in need of repair. It is impossible, however, not to admire the skill shown in the laying out of the contour lines, which in some instances convey the water by channels of 70 miles in length, thus irrigating a considerable stretch of country, while precautions have been taken to avert damage during the time of freshes, by constructing escapes at intervals to relieve the surcharged canals. Most of these works appear to have been designed in the time of the Vijianugur Dynasty, the date of their construction being frequently shown on inscribed stone slabs erected in the vicinity of the anikuts. Some of these are supposed to be 500 years old. Great exertions have recently been made to conserve these valuable irrigation works, and to carry out a proper system of repairs, by which the revenue will, no doubt, be largely augmented.

403. The outlying Talooks of Mysore District, which formerly were only approachable from Mysore itself, are now being connected by cross roads leading from one Head Quarter station to another, and the communications thus formed are a great boon to a portion of the country, which has hitherto been very secluded.

404. After completing my tour of inspection in the Ashtagram Division, I proceeded to Coorg.

405. It may be confidently affirmed that the agricultural population in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, as well as in the rest of the province, has materially advanced in prosperity. The best evidence of this fact is found in the circumstance that cultivation has greatly increased, and that each year shews a marked improvement in the land revenue. At the same time, it may be observed that there is little apparent tendency to cultivate new staple productions, and the attempts made

to stimulate the growth of cotton have only been partially successful. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that cereals are more profitable. The great development of coffee cultivation, without any particular stimulus on the part of Government, shows that the natives of the Province are not slow to avail themselves of the means of enriching themselves. Had cotton been with certainty equally profitable, I have no doubt that it would also have attracted as much attention, but the attempt to give it undue encouragement, appears not to have accomplished the end desired.

406. In the preceding paragraphs of this report will be found full details of the working of the revenue branches of the administration, and I think it may be assumed that fair progress has been made during the year in most departments. There has not been much novelty to report, the attention of the Officers of the Commission having been mainly directed to the necessity of consolidating and enforcing the various measures introduced during the previous year. Viewed in this light, I think that much has been done, there being abundant evidence to show that great exertions have been made by the Officers of the Commission generally to improve the working of the administration, and to protect the interests of the people. Whenever any orders of importance have been issued, care has been taken that they should reach all concerned, by circulating translations widely throughout the province. In this manner, all the Codes as well as instructions regarding the lower scale of duties under the revised Sayer System, and the liberal rules encouraging private enterprise in sinking wells and repairing tanks, have been made known to all. The progress of the Revenue Survey has been watched with interest and anxiety by the ryots, and it is satisfactory to know that the first assessments made in the Hurrihur Talook have been accepted as just and reasonable. Much subsidiary work relating to the settlement remains to be done, of which the principal points are the definition of Inam holdings, the fixing of proper perquisites for village officers, and the preparation of rules for village accounts. A considerable increase of revenue may be expected from the equalization of rates, and the temptation to cultivate new land, which a secure tenure holds out.

407. The trade of the Province has greatly increased owing to the numerous remissions of duty which fettered industry, and the opening of the Railway to Madras has had the effect of throwing far into the interior, articles which were formerly rarely met with beyond Bangalore, while the facility presented for exporting and importing grains has been of service in equalizing prices. It may therefore be said without presumption, that the condition of the trading as well as of the agricultural classes is highly satisfactory. The subordinate officials find great difficulty in subsisting on their scanty pay, although the general enhancement of allowances made in 1862 has preserved them from absolute want. It is premature to expect any rapid improvement in the qualifications of this class, as, till quite recently, the advantages of a superior education have not been either attainable or appreciated, and I must repeat my observation of last year, that the Talook officials in Mysore are inferior to those in a similar position in other parts of India. When it is considered that out of a population of 4 millions, only 1 person out of 150 receives education of any kind, it will be seen that official posts and emoluments must be confined to a limited number of influential castes or families. It is doubtful whether the higher castes will not maintain their present superiority for a long series of years, but it would be very advantageous if

the Government had a wider field of selection, in first introducing the people of the country to official employment. It has been thought advisable to secure as much as possible the services of natives of the Province to the exclusion of residents of the Madras Presidency, a measure which appears only fair to the former, and which puts a check on the intrusion of inferior or disreputable people into Government service. It is, I consider, of much importance to maintain existing relations by not breaking down natural barriers of individual nationality, and to foster the good will of the people by giving due consideration to prejudices and sentiments, which are so strongly marked, as in the case of the inhabitants of Mysore.

408. The Judicial Report for the Province being, under recent orders from Government, submitted for the Calendar year, no longer forms a portion of the main report, an arrangement which is attended with some disadvantages in a Province where both Judicial and Revenue functions are performed by the same officers, from the Deputy Superintendents down to the Amildars of Talooks. It being unnecessary to speak in this place of the services during 1864,of the department presided over by the Judicial Commissioner, I proceed to bring to the notice of the Government of India the names of those officers who are entitled to a recognition of their labours in the Revenue and General Departments. There has been no change during the year among the Superintendents of Divisions. The Nundidroog Division was controlled during the whole period by Lieutenant Colonel Dobbs, with characteristic zeal and industry. The work is said to have increased considerably, a circumstance which is owing to the consolidation of revenue procedure and to the enhanced value of land, but Lieutenant Colonel Dobbs' energy and intimate knowledge of revenue details, have surmounted all obstacles. The Ashtagram Division has been efficientlv superintended by Major Elliot, C. B. The Division now only contains the two Districts of Mysore and Hassan, but being the most productive portion of the Province, the work is very heavy, and litigation about landed property is in excess of what is observable in other parts of the country. Major Elliot's experience and good judgment have been of great value in enforcing a more orderly system of conducting revenue administration, and he has taken special pains to watch closely the Talook officials in the details of their duties. Lieutenant Colonel Clerk was in charge of the Nugur Division, and has worked right well, being always ready to sacrifice personal comfort and to proceed to the most inaccessible and unhealthy parts of the Division at the call of duty. He is an officer of long experience and of great energy, in which latter respect he has set an excellent example to those under him.

409. Among the Deputy Superintendents. Major McHutchin, Captain C. Pearse, Captain T. Acton, and Mr. Krishna Ayengar are entitled to special notice. The remaining District Officers have performed their duties creditably, and all have worked hard and to the best of their abilities. Mr. Krishna Ayengar was in charge of the Colar District during the whole year, and has fully justified the expectations I formed, when he was appointed to this post.

410. Some of the European Assistants have been in charge of Districts, owing to the absence of many Officers on sick leave. Of those not so employed, Captain Mottet, Lieutenant Gordon Cumming and Captain Benson, are entitled to particular mention. The rest have worked fairly.

411. Of the Native Assistants, Messrs. Numboor Krishnia (2nd Judge, Small Cause Court, but for a time employed on political duties at Mysore in connection with the Maharaja's debts), Krishna Rao, Somasoondur Rao, Krishnasami Ayengar, Sabapati Modeliar and Poorna Venket Rao deserve prominent notice. The Commission has lost the services of Mr. Nagabhooshun Rao, an upright and excellent officer, and of Mr. Syud Moheeood-deen who, having obtained an appointment elsewhere, resigned his post.

412. The harassing duties of President of the Cantonment Municipal Board were excellently performed by Lieutenant R. A. Cole, aided by an intelligent and zealous committee. Since his nomination to Coorg as Acting Superintendent, Lieutenant W. Hill has filled his place with credit to himself.

413. Major R. Sankey officiated as Chief Engineer during half the year, and I desire to record my acknowledgments of the ability shown by him in this post, and of his cordial co-operation with the Civil authorities. Colonel Lawford, on his return from Europe in November, resumed charge of the permanent appointment.

414. Mr. Hudson, Acting Auditor and Accountant, has spared no pains to consolidate the improved method of accounts introduced with the Budget system, and has conducted his duties with as much good sense as zeal.

415. Doctor Kirkpatrick, Surgeon of the Commission, has resigned his appointment, and his loss will be much felt, as during a long service in Mysore he had won the regard of all with whom he had come in contact.

416. The following heads of departments are entitled to the thanks of Government :—

Doctor W. Mackenzie, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
Major W. Anderson, Superintendent of Survey.
Major A. Hunter, Conservator of Forests.
Mr. J. Garrett, Director of Public Instruction.
Mr. J. Philip Garrett, Superintendent of the Government Press.

417. The Medical Officers attached to the Commission have worked assiduously and well. Major Anderson, Superintendent of Survey, is too well known to make it necessary for me to eulogize his services, and it is sufficient to refer to the section on the subject, to show that the operations of the Department under him promise the best results.

418. Major Hunter and Mr. J. Garrett have presided over their several departments to my satisfaction. Mr. J. Philip Garrett is deserving of praise for his efficient superintendence of the Government Press.

419. In the highest rank of Native Officials, Messrs. Vijiarungum Naidoo, Head Serishtadar, Aroonachellum Modelier, Post Master General and Furyad Bukshee, and Sethoo Row, the Treasurer, are entitled to my special thanks. The labors of the second of these gentlemen are very onerous, but have been discharged with exemplary zeal and care.

420. Finally, I desire to recognize the efficient supervision of the Mysore Horse and Foot by Major Ramsay, Military Assistant, and to bring to the notice of Government the valuable and ever ready aid that I have received from Captain J. A. Campbell, in the responsible and laborious duties of the Secretariat.

BANGALORE,
31st July 1865.

L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

Rules for the Conservancy of the River Channels in the Ashtagram Division of Mysore.

The conservancy of the river channels as well as all works of irrigation is vested in the Superintendent of Channels under the orders of the Deputy Superintendent.

2. The term conservancy includes the protection of the channels from injury by design, neglect, or accident, the execution of all repairs, and clearance and the maintenance of a due supply of water according to the requirements of the cultivation, but does not extend to any work of improvement, which should not be carried out without reference to the Executive Engineer.

3. The Amildar will report to the Deputy Superintendent all irregularities, inattention, and neglect of duty on the part of the channel servants, and all injuries, &c., to the channels, or works attached, but will not interfere directly with the channel servants, and it will be the duty of subordinate Talook servants to report immediately to the Amildar any occurrence affecting the welfare of the channels.

4. The Deputy Superintendent will refer such reports to the Superintendent of Channels for information, disposal, or report, according to their nature.

5. The conservancy establishment consists of one Superintendent, three Darogahs, seven Overseers, 28 Monigars, and 231 Sowdees. The establishment is directly under the orders of the Superintendent of Channels, through whom the Deputy Superintendent will transmit all instructions relating to conservancy.

6. The Darogahs should possess the practical knowledge required of an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and should not be appointed without obtaining a certificate to that effect from the Executive Engineer.

7. The duties of the Darogahs will consist in constant inspection of the channels and anicuts, &c., and in preparing estimates for ordinary repairs, also in superintending the execution of works, and measuring and reporting on the same when completed; but they will not act as disbursing agents, and all payments will be made by the Amildar on the orders of the Treasury Officer as forwarded by the Superintendent of Channels.

8. The Darogahs will keep journals in English of their proceedings, noting briefly, but clearly, the duties they perform and the observations they make on the state of the works. The Journals should be sent every ten days to the Superintendent of Channels with sufficient margin for him to make such remarks as he may deem necessary. The Superintendent of Channels will then forward the documents to the Deputy Superintendent for his perusal and for such further remarks and orders as may appear called for, and the Deputy Superintendent will finally return them with the least possible delay to the Superintendent of Channels. In all cases of emergency, or where immediate attention is required, the Superintendent will not wait for orders.

9. All estimates will be forwarded by the Superintendent of Channels after examination to the Deputy Superintendent, who will dispose of them according to the rules in force for petty works.

10. The Darogahs will report at once all instances coming to their notice of channel offences as set forth below.

11. The qualifications of a Channel Overseer should be about the same as those of a Sub-Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and he should have a certificate from the Executive Engineer.

12. The duties of the Channel Overseers will be exactly the same within their ranges as those of the Darogahs.

13. The Monigars should possess the qualifications of a Shanbogue, and will keep the accounts of all works executed by the Revenue Authorities. They are also required to make themselves acquainted with the state of the channel within their ranges, and bring to notice any deficiencies or irregularities.

14. The Sowdees are the distributors of water and watchmen of the channels, and occupy the same place as the Neerguntees of tanks, but as they are more highly paid, they will be required to perform more work. They will constantly inspect the channel, and, under the order of the Overseers, regulate the discharge of water through the sluices, preventing or reporting all irregular means which the ryots may resort to, for watering their lands.

15. In cases of emergency, the Sowdees will give immediate information to the nearest village authorities, as well as to the Conservancy Officers, who will adopt the necessary measures for preventing or repairing injuries.

16. Sowdees should be provided with a momoty and bill hook, and should hut themselves as near as possible to their beat on the channel. They should be employed in making petty repairs, planting trees, levelling the channel bank, and in any other manner consistent with their proper duties, but are on no account to be withdrawn from the channel, or employed as peons, &c.

17. The repairs to be provided for by the conservancy establishment and executed by the Civil Officers are current and emergent.

18. Current repairs consist of those which are usually executed in the dry season, when the channels can be inspected and estimates framed, and should never be executed without the previous sanction of the Deputy Superintendent.

These estimates should be sent in by the Superintendent of Channels by the end of November.

19. Emergent repairs are such as may be executed at any time, and may be commenced without sanction, but of which an immediate report should be made by the Superintendent of Channels.

Requisitions by the Superintendent of Channels on the Talook Treasuries, within the limits of which emergent repairs are required, to the extent of Rs. 100, must be immediately attended to.

20. Repairs to all works connected with the channel, including anicuts and sluices, will be executed under the rules for the execution of public works by Civil Officers, but no alteration shall be made in the course of any channel, and no new sluices or waste weirs shall be constructed, nor the position of any existing sluices or waste weirs be altered except after reference to the Executive Engineer, to be specially reported.

21. Mile-stones will be fixed along the bank of each main channel, and the annual estimates will shew the current repairs to be executed

in each mile of distance from the head, as well as in what village limits they are situated.

22. The following are the duties of the ryots in connection with the channel conservancy :—

I. To keep in order, without payment, the branch channels.

II. To render prompt assistance in cases of emergency or danger to the main channels or works connected therewith.

23. The following acts constitute offences punishable by the Magistrate or Amildar, and Deputy Superintendent in their Revenue capacity :—

I. Obstructing the flow of water in the main or supply channels.

II. Injuring the main channels by opening escapes for the water or otherwise.

III. Injuring the channel banks by digging up grass or otherwise.

IV. Wilfully allowing cattle to stray on the banks of the channels.

V. Cultivating land within a space of five yards from the channel banks after being prohibited by proper authority from doing so.

VI. Interfering with any sluice or other work in the main channels.

VII. Widening, deepening, or otherwise altering the supply channel to the detriment of land further from the sluice.

VIII. Wilfully allowing wastage of water flowing from the main channel.

These may either be punished by fine in the Revenue Courts, or offenders may be prosecuted under Sections 425, 426, 427, 430, 431, 432 of the Indian Penal Code.

24. The Superintendent of Channels is empowered to fine channel servants for inattention to orders, neglect of duty, &c., to the extent of Rs. 10, but in no one instance exceeding one quarter of the monthly salary of any servant. Darogahs of circles are empowered to fine channel servants within their circles for similar offences to the extent of Rs. 5, but in no one instance exceeding one quarter of their monthly salary.

Monthly statements of fines to be furnished by Darogahs to the Superintendent of Channels, and by him to the Deputy Superintendent.

All complaints against village or talook officials to be reported by the Superintendent of Channels to the Deputy Superintendent.

25. Amildars are empowered to deal promptly with channel offences, as enumerated in para. 23 on the Revenue side, by fine not exceeding Rs. 10, the more serious cases being punished under the Penal Code, as above laid down. Monthly statements of such cases as are disposed of on the Revenue side to be furnished to the Deputy Superintendent.

(Signed) C. ELLIOT,
Acting Superintendent,
Ashtagram Division.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and

	RECEIPTS.	Amount.		
	Cash Balance ...	1,14,26,376	15	6½
I.	Land Revenue, including Forest and Abkari—			
	1. Land Revenue	73,19,026	11	4
	Sayer Customs	10,24,775	14	7
	2. Forest Revenue	3,16,331	4	8
	3. Abkari	9,20,211	10	11
II.	Assessed Taxes Mohaturpha	3,69,820	2	11
IV.	Salt	22,480	13	10
VI.	Stamps	2,41,367	8	8
VII.	Mint	15,076	14	0
VIII.	Post Office Provincial	34,837	8	4
X.	Law and Justice	80,160	4	7
XI.	Police	8,264	3	0
XIII.	Public Works	74,451	8	4
XV.	Miscellaneous	70,639	12	6
	Total ...	1,04,97,444	5	8
XVII.	Public Debt			
	Mysore Trust Fund	1,17,824	8	8
	Municipal Fund	1,24,890	14	5
	District Fund	1,62,612	5	0
	Deposits	18,02,780	1	2
	Miscellaneous	11,94,293	10	2
	H. M.'s Treasury at Bangalore	11,21,308	10	0
	9. LOCAL REMITTANCES.			
	Remittances in Specie and Notes	1,82,32,779	14	0
	Supply Bills	9,75,630	5	9
	Public Service Remittances	13,60,523	6	4
	Privilege Remittances	1,85,704	15	3
	Drawing account of the Executive Engineer ...	9,97,031	0	0
	Ditto ditto of the Civil Officers	82,916	12	0
	Total Public Debt ...	2,63,58,296	6	9
	Total Receipts ...	3,68,55,740	12	5
	Grand Total, Rupees ...	4,82,82,117	11	11½

NOTIFICATION.

The Mysore Forest Conservancy having been established under the orders of the Supreme Government, the following rules are published for information :—

Duties of Forest Conservancy.

1. It is the duty of the Conservancy Department to preserve valuable timber, to establish nurseries for the growth of firewood and for planting avenues, and to prevent the spoliation of immature trees and felling at the sources of streams. The Forest Conservator will issue such detailed rules as he thinks proper for the guidance of the Conservancy Establishment, but the following list of trees which may be cut by the ryot free of duty, or which are reserved either to him or to the trader, are notified for information with the rates leviable on each species.

Ryots' Privileges.

2. Ryots may cut without molestation, and free of duty, all trees in their own talook, except those shewn in the accompanying List No. 1. These are reserved with the exemptions noted, and if the ryot requires any of them, he must take out a license and pay for them as a trader. He may receive all other trees shown as reserved in the annexed traders' List No. 2, and not specified in list No. 1 as dutiable, free of duty and without license or permit, on the distinct understanding that the wood is used for his own agricultural and domestic purposes, and not for sale, and that immature timber is not cut. Mature trees must be felled two feet from the base, all branches and tops squareable to 6 inches must be taken, and no waste is allowed.

3. No. 1. List of reserved trees which (with the exceptions shewn) must be paid for both by ryot and trader, a license being obtained on payment of the rates of duty shewn in the following table :—

List of Trees reserved from Trader and Ryot.

NAME OF TREE.	NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.	ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.	NUGUR DIVISION.			
			Hill Talooks.		Plain Talooks.	
	Rate per cart-load.	Rate per cart-load.	Rate per chukra cart-load.	Rate per Hooloo or waggon-load.	Rate per chuckra cart-load.	Rate per Hooloo or waggon-load.
1. Sandal...	Sold only at Auction at Depôt.	Sold at Auction at Depôt.	Sold only at Auction at Depôt.		Sold only at Auction at Depôt.	
2. Teak	Not found.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	..
3. Stunted Teak ...	Rupees 7	Rupees 8	...	Do	Do.	..
4. Koovi	Not found.	,, 7	2	4	3	6
5. Nundi or Benteak...	Do	,, 8	2	4	3	6
6. Honay	Rupees 7	,, 7	3	6	4	8
7. Muttee or Karamuttee	,, 7	,, 7	2	4	3	6
8. Bitti or Blackwood.	,, 7	,, 8	3	6	4	8
9. Hebulus or Wild Jack	Not found.	Not found.	2	4	3	6
10. Honall...	Do.	Do.	3	6	4	8
11. Heswa...	Do	Rupees 7	Not found.		Not found.	
12. Jhala or Lac Tree.	Rupees 7	Free to ryots.	Free to ryots.	Free to ryots.	Free to ryots	
13. Dindaga	,, 7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
14. Bilwar	,, 7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
15. Karachee	,, 7	Not found.	Not found.	Not found.	Not found.	

ABSTRACT. RESERVED SPECIES.

Nundidroog Division 9 reserved from ryots, all reserved from Traders

Ashtagram Do. 9 Do. Do.

Nugur Do. 10 Do. Do.

4. No. 2. List of reserved trees which (if not included in the previous list) the ryot may obtain free for his own use and not for sale, but which the trader must pay for on license at the following rates :—

List of Trees reserved from Traders only.

NAME OF TREE.	NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.	ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.	NUGUR DIVISION.			
			Hill Talooks.		Plain Talooks.	
	Rate per cart-load.	Rate per cart-load.	Per chuckra cart-load.	Per Hooloo or waggon-load.	Per chuckra cart load.	Per Hooloo or waggon-load.
1. Babool...	7	4½	2 4		3 6	
2. Hoolwai	7	6	Not found.		Not found.	
3. Bunnee	5	4½	Do.		Do.	
4. Kadagamara ...	5	Not found.	Do.		Do.	
5. Haulay	5	Do.	Do.		Do.	
6. Somay	5	4½	Do.		Do.	
7. Bangay	5	4½	2 4		3 6	
8. Hottiga or arsentiga	5	4½	2 4		3 6	
9. Kuglimara ...	7	4½	Not found.		Not found.	
10. Ippay	5	4½	2 4		3 6	
11. Jembay	5	4½	2 4		3 6	
12. Moogli	5	Not reserved.	Not reserved.		Not reserved.	
13. Heegay	5	Do.	Do.		Do.	
14. Neem	5	4½	Do.		Do.	
15. Bamboos	2½	1	½ 1		¾ ½	
16. Eb ony	Not found.	6	3 6		Not found.	
17. Tree Honay ...	Do.	6	2 4		3 6	
18. Sandree	Do.	4½	Not found.		Not found.	
19. Dindaga	7 See list 1.	4½	Not reserved.		Not reserved.	
20. Bilwar	7 Do.	4½	2 4		2 4	
21. Jhala or Lac Tree.	7 Do.	4½	2 4		2 4	
22. Balay	Not found.	Not found.	3 6		4 8	
23. Mussee...	Do.	Do.	2 4		3 6	
24. Hodaga	Do.	Do.	2 4		3 6	
25. Nowladee	Do.	Do.	2 4		3 6	
26. Yenasee	Do.	Do.	2 4		3 6	
27. Wild Champaka ...	Do.	Do.	2 4		3 6	

Quantities equivalent to a cart-load.

5. One cart-load is equal to two wudder cart-loads, or four plough cart-loads, or four bullock, or five ass-loads, or 16 cooly loads.

The Mulnaad or hill Talooks and the plain Talooks in the Nugur Division.

6. The Mulnaad or hill talooks in the Nugur Division are as follows : Shemogah, Shikarpoor, Anuntpoor, Sorub, Sagur, Nugur, Koulidroog, Lukhowulli Koppa, Wustara and Chickmoogloor ; all other talooks in the three Districts of Shemogah, Cudoor, and Chituldroog, are plain talooks.

Unreserved trees.

7. All mature trees not included in the foregoing lists, (fruit trees excepted), as also useless boughs of felled reserved timber, fallen dry bamboos, and brushwood, together with leaves and shrubs required for manure, are free to all ryots in their own talook without let or hindrance.

8. The Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent may stop the cutting in any jungles of any timber, reserved or unreserved, for sufficient reason.

Revenue Officers may prohibit felling.

9. Ryots or traders requiring any of the reserved timber (except sandal and teak), regulated as above, (where no exemption in favor of the ryot is mentioned in List No. 1), must apply direct either to the Assistant Conservator or to the Amildar of the Talook, stating:—

Licenses.

1. Name and residence of applicant.
2. Number of cart-loads required.
3. Description of tree.
4. Name of jungle and Hoblee in which to be cut.
5. Limit of time for cutting.

The applicant must at the same time produce, or send with his application, a receipt showing that he has paid into the District or Talook Treasury the value of the timber required by him.

Ditto.

10. A license and passport will then be given to the applicant in the Forms A and B, the former to be returned by him before the expiry of the limit prescribed in it, and the latter to be kept by him as a voucher for his possessing the wood. Such license may be renewed at the discretion of the Assistant Conservator. Amildars are empowered to grant licenses for any amount not exceeding 15 cart-loads.

Payment not to be made to the Forest or Sayer Departments.

11. No money in payment of wood will be received by the Forest or Sayer Departments.

Illicit trading.

12. Reserved timber and bamboos not covered by a pass will be stopped, and the parties found in possession will be liable to prosecution.

Ditto.

13. Ryots found trading in the reserved woods in List No. 2, or felling without license woods in List No. 1 (save the exemptions noted) will be prosecuted under Act VII of 1865, the timber being sold on behalf of Government; 25 per cent. of the net profit may be paid to the informer, whether he be in the Forest Department or not.

Forest offences.

14. The following offences are punishable under Act VII of 1865: *viz.*, Destroying saplings, damaging nurseries, avenues and fruit trees, felling and burning jungle for cultivation or coffee planting without permission, smuggling sandal-wood, using reserved timber for firewood, collecting without written permission of the Revenue Officers the Topaul (or *Acacia lincophlea*) and Thungadee Bark, (or *Cassia auriculata*), as also Siga cayee (or *Mimosa abstergucs*) gums, lac, wax, and other Forest produce, setting fire to grass in the vicinity of coffee plantations without giving previous notice.

Reserved Timber not to be used for firewood.

15. Charcoal burners, iron smelters and jaggory boilers, are prohibited from using reserved timber and green bamboos for firewood.

Trees on private property.

16. Private individuals, whether ryots or others, may cut reserved trees and bamboos on their own lands and "Kans" for their own use without restriction, but such wood cannot be removed or sold without a license being obtained as in the case of traders.

17. The Forest Department is authorized to add to the list of reserved timber, and shall be at liberty at any time to revise these rules under proper authority, giving due notice of any amendment.

Power to alter rules if necessary.

Rules for the Guidance of Overseers of the Forest Department in the Mysore Province.

1. Overseers will traverse thoroughly every Forest in each Talook, and will forward to the Assistant Conservator a detailed report according to the tabular statement, and instructions supplied for their guidance.

List of trees and Jungle produce to be furnished from each Talook.

2. They will report in what Hoblees of each Talook sandalwood is abundant, and furnish returns regarding bamboo ranges and Forest produce.

Sandal, bamboo, and Forest produce ranges to be reported.

3. Overseers and their peons will see that saplings and young trees are carefully preserved, and will restrict felling to mature trees : all trees being felled within 2 feet from the base.

Young trees.

4. The reserved woods in each Division are laid down in the Forest Rules.

5. The Overseer will mark all mature reserved trees with the regulation steel die according to directions in Circular No. 3 accompanying, and only such trees are to be felled.

Marking trees.

6. Overseers and their establishments will prevent any kind of depredation being committed in the Forests. No reserved timber is to be cut or removed for sale without a license or passport, as laid down in the Forest Rules.

No reserved timber to be cut without written authority.

7. All charcoal burners, iron smelters, Brinjaries, Lombadies, and others setting fire to any jungle or forest, shall be reported to the Assistant Conservator, with a view to their being prosecuted for mischief under the Penal Code, or Forest Act.

Charcoal burners not allowed to fire Jungle or Forest.

8. All outlets from the Forest must be carefully watched, and all cases of "Koomari" or "Takul" cultivation, smuggling sandalwood, or timber of any description, as well as any instances of damage to trees, or of felling immature trees, must be instantly put a stop to, and a report made to the nearest civil authority, as well as to the Assistant Conservator.

Koomari or Takul cultivation and smuggling.

9. All confiscated timber will be sold under instructions from the Assistant Conservator, 25 per cent. of the net profits will be paid to the informer, whether in the Forest Department or not.

Confiscated timber.

10. No private individual is allowed to sell sandalwood, and persons having sandalwood surreptitiously in their possession will be punished. Foreign sandalwood is allowed to pass through Mysore, but not to be sold within the limits of the Province. Such sandalwood must be covered by a passport.

Sandalwood.

Waste in collecting sandalwood.

11. Overseers and their subordinates will report all cases of waste or neglect on the part of Monegars or Contractors in collecting sandalwood or timber, and will carefully superintend and watch them.

Elephant pits.

12. The number of elephant pits in elephant runs, and on the banks of rivers or elsewhere, are to be reported, as also their existing state.

Bark and forest produce.

13. A seigniorage of Rs. 5 per cart-load will be levied, unless specially remitted by the Revenue Authorities, on the Topaul bark, and also on the Thungadee bark. All other forest produce, such as dyes, segacayee, gums, lac, wax, decayed fruit trees, &c., are rented out by the Revenue Authorities, and the grazing on jungle pasture land is also rented out by them; but persons leasing these pasture lands are not entitled to sell the timber thereon.

Power of Overseers.

14. Overseers have full power to apprehend all persons illegally felling or smuggling timber, burning or destroying jungles, and will call, if necessary, on Potails and on Revenue or Police Authorities to give them help, but must report at once such cases to the Assistant Conservator, and bring the same to the notice of the nearest Amildar or Killadar.

Accounts.

15. Overseers are required to render to the Assistant Conservator monthly accounts of any monies they may receive. They are forbidden to trade in timber, bamboos, or sandalwood.

Nurseries.

16. With a view to form topes in the vicinity of all large towns and villages, and to supply avenue trees on all main roads, nurseries are established at cusbah towns and in the vicinity of public bungalows. Overseers will report half-yearly to the Assistant Conservator upon their condition and contents. For this purpose Overseers will collect seeds and send them to the Amildars, for distribution to all ryots who may require them. A list of the best trees for nurseries will be forwarded to each Overseer, who is also directed to sow sandalwood seeds abundantly in jungles.

Fire wood jungles.

17. Forest peons will see that jungles in which firewood is cut are not entirely cleared. Trees must be left for seeds and shelter, and all roots and young plants protected.

18. One cart-load is to be reckoned as equal to two wudder cart-loads, or four plough cart-loads, or four bullock, or five ass-loads, or 16 cooly-loads.

Circular No. 3.

Before the stamp is applied, the rough part of the bark should be taken off with a hatchet or billhook, in order that the impression may be made with care and be visible. The stamp should not enter deeper than the bark, or the number will soon be filled up.

Memorandum for the Guidance of the Talook Authorities.

1. Each Amildar will be supplied with a book of Licenses, Form A. The left-hand portion is the Register, and that on the right is granted to the applicant, with a passport, Form B, on the fixed rate being paid. The License is to be returned to the granter and forwarded monthly to the Assistant Conservator.

2. Applications for licenses for more than 15 cart-loads should be referred to the Assistant Conservator.

3. All reserved timber is only obtainable at auction or on license by the trader, and if not protected by a pass will be detained.

4. Ryots found trading in reserved timber granted to them *free* should at once be reported, and strict measures taken against the offender.

5. No seigniorage is to be levied on timber or bamboos at Sayer Cuttays.

6. All jungle pasture lands should be rented out, as also forest produce, *viz.*, dyes, gums, lac, wax, &c.

7. The former practice of renting out portions of timber forests, sandalwood left by Monegars, bamboo ranges, and ranges for firewood, is discontinued.

8. Persons renting jungle pasture lands are not entitled to sell the timber thereon.

9. The Topaul and Thungadee bark, if not exempted by the Revenue Officers, is taxed at Rs. 2½ per wudder cart-load, or Rs. 5 per chuckra cart-load.

10. Mat-makers are not allowed to prepare bamboo matting within the bamboo ranges in the Nundidroog Division, but they can take out bamboos on license at the fixed rate.

11. A ryot cutting timber and bamboos free in his own talook must be able to show, if called upon, that he is a ryot paying cundayem, a certificate from the Shaikdar stating the fact will suffice.

12. Useful timbers and bamboos in some talooks are so scarce that the supply both of water and firewood is affected; every exertion should therefore be made by the ryots to plant trees, which, of course, will be their own property, and the Forest Department will supply Amildars for the purpose with any quantity of useful tree seeds on application.

13. The forest rules regarding the trader and the ryot shall be made as public as possible, and copies supplied to all Killadars, Shaikdars, Cuttadars, Potails, and Heads of villages, and stuck up in all Thannahs, Choultries, &c. And the Talook Authorities are directed to give every assistance in carrying them out.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 216, dated 15th September 1864.

The following Rules respecting Accounts are prescribed with effect from 1st October 1864.

2. The Forest Budget being submitted, the Assistant Conservator will obtain from Forest Overseers or other Subordinates responsible for the disbursement of forest expenditure in detail, monthly estimates of their respective requirements, in Form 1, and will submit, through the Conservator, by the 20th of each month, an application to the Account Department for the amount of advance he may require during the ensuing month for working-charges, payments to contractors, and other fluctuating expenditure (Form 2), but not for fixed salaries or establishments. It will be checked and forwarded by the Conservator to the Auditor and Accountant who, within the limits of the Budget, will furnish the Assistant Conservator with a letter of credit on the Treasury of the District endorsed on Form 2.

3. The Assistant Conservator will forward the letters of credit with a requisition to the District Treasury Officer, who will issue an advice (Form 3) to the Amildars to make payments on the Assistant Conservator's cheques (Form 4) within the amount of credit required, provided the cheques are presented within three months after date.

4. All payments made on cheques against the letters of credit will be charged in the District Treasury accounts for the month to the head of "Forest Department Advances" subordinate to "VII. Miscellaneous" of "Public Debt."

5. Payments on audited Bills for fixed salaries and establishments not defrayed from advances will be disbursed on presentation at the Treasury, and charged in its accounts under "Forest" as at present.

6. Forest Overseers or others through whom payments are made must each render a monthly account to the Assistant Conservator, shewing on the one hand the amount received and on the other the sums expended, with all necessary details and the amount of cash in hand (Form 5.)

7. The Assistant Conservator will render to the Auditor and Accountant a monthly cash account (in Form 6) based on the accounts received by him from his subordinates, in which he will debit himself with the amount of each cheque drawn by him, and take credit for expenditure duly passed on Bills by the Auditor, which Bills will form the vouchers of the account. This account will be closed with cash and inefficient balances in the hands of each subordinate. For the amount of these balances the Assistant Conservator will be primarily and personally responsible, and it will be his duty to see that due provision is made for the adjustment of the items either by audit or by recovery in cash.

8. All pay abstracts and contingent and other bills of the Division will be prepared in the Assistant Conservator's Office, and will be submitted through that of the Conservator, who will check and countersign them after making any corrections that may be necessary, to the Auditor.

9. The Assistant Conservator will render the following returns to the Deputy Superintendent:—

I. A monthly Register of Licenses issued by him for felling timber, &c., shewing the sums realizable in each Talook, with the dates on which they are due, and the amount of Sayer duty realizable at each Cuttay. Form 7.

II. A monthly Register of Passes granted to ryots and others by Amildars with the sanction of the Deputy Superintendent, and countersigned by the Assistant Conservator—for timber, bamboos, &c., shewing the seigniorage or Sayer duty realizable at each Cuttay. Form 8.

III. Account sales of timber and sandalwood sold, shewing names of purchasers, quantities, rates, and other necessary particulars. Passports, both on account of Free Permits and Licenses, will be issued in Form 9.

10. It will devolve upon the Deputy Superintendent to see that the amounts shown to be due by the above returns are duly realized and brought to credit in the accounts of the District, and, in communication with the District Treasury Officer, he will notify to the Assistant Conservator the sums realized in a monthly statement, in which he will also exhibit any forest receipts realized without the previous cognizance of the Assistant Conservator in the District or Talook Treasuries.

11. The Assistant Conservator on the other hand, though he will not enter such receipts in his cash accounts, which will be confined to cash drawn and paid on his own orders only, will take measures in concert with the Deputy Superintendent to facilitate realizations, bringing all needless delays to his notice.

12. The Assistant Conservator will submit to the Conservator a Register of all contracts and such other returns as may be prescribed for the purposes of his office, with copies of his monthly Cash Accounts, and the Deputy Superintendent's statements of realizations.

13. The Conservator will submit a quarterly statement to the Superintendent of the Division prepared from the returns of the Assistant Conservator, shewing the quantity of timber felled, in hand, and remaining in depôts, and another of sandalwood, and will determine the time and place of sales in communication with the Superintendent. Form 10. Form 11.

14. The Conservator will further render to the Superintendent of the Division quarterly statements of the value of timber and sandalwood in hand, sold, and remaining in each depôt. Form 12.

BANGALORE,
6th September 1864.

H. HUDSON,
Acting Auditor and Accountant of Mysore.

From L. BOWRING, ESQ., *Commr. of Mysore, to* COL. H. M. DURAND, C. B., *Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department, Fort William, No.* 3133-130, *dated Bangalore,* 19*th November* 1864.

Adverting to para. 17 of your letter No. 1438, dated 6th ultimo, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter No. 379, dated 8th instant, from Major Anderson, Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, which, taken in connection with his letter No. 330, dated 8th October 1864, explaining the system pursued in the survey of Berar, will, I trust, afford all the information that is required by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, regarding the process followed, and the results attained, by what is known as the Bombay Survey.

2. My reason for preferring the system of survey and settlement pursued in Bombay may be summed up thus : I found that in Mysore, which borders both on that Presidency and on Madras, we had ample opportunity of comparing the method pursued in either case. The difference is as follows : Under the Bombay system the survey, classification, and settlement are all continuous links of one chain, forged under the directions of the same individual, whose interest it is to see that every successive link fits closely into its predecessor ; every step being also carefully taken with advertence to the next one. There is no such close connection in the Madras system. The boundaries are fixed by one person, the survey laid down by another, and the settlement by a third; these several agencies not being under one responsible head. The survey, so far as I can judge, is excellent, but the Surveyor had not the power of of altering boundaries if incorrect. On the completion of the survey, the work was taken up by the Settlement Officer.

3. The Mysore system of jummabundee or yearly assessment was briefly as follows : The Shaikdar, who is a kind of minor Tehseeldar, of whom there are five or six to a Talook, went over his range every sason, inspected the cultivation, and reported all details to the Amildar, ewho, setting out in November or thereabouts, calculated the assessment of each sub-division of his Talook in turn. The Superintendent followed, and the puttahs issued yearly were distributed in his presence. As a general rule, the Amildar's estimate was accepted and the puttah made out accordingly, but if it was unduly high, or if any particular dissatisfaction was shown by the ryots, the Superintendents, after enquiry, made such reductions as they thought fit. It is obvious that, under this system, though any crying grievance was redressed, and the action of the Superintendent was generally on the side of leniency, it was impossible for him to make himself acquainted with the actual circumstances of every individual ryot, or to do more than interpose his authority to avert gross injustice. The consequence has been that, in a long course of years, the astuter and more influential ryots have obtained possession of the better lands of a village, while paying a lower rent than the poorer classes pay for inferior descriptions of soil. The number of rates of assessment is capricious and almost endless, but the effect of the power which has been thrown into the hands of the Shanbhogs, or village accountants, has been used to lower the rates on their own and their friends' lands, while maintaining those on the lands of other less favored people. The general average would be found to be low probably, a portion of the ryots paying their fair quota,

while the more influential ryots pay absurdly low rates, besides holding large portions of concealed cultivation not brought to book in the accounts. The Government has therefore been largely defrauded; and, in addition to the loss entailed in Sirkar villages, the holdings of Inamdars are, as a rule, enormously in excess of what their Sunnuds justify. Some, indeed, hold only by prescription or favor, and have no Sunnuds whatever to produce.

4. A survey in this Province was more needed to protect the interests of the Government than to show consideration for the ryots, who are, as a class, particularly well off, though in the north they are envious of the superior wealth and independence of the people of Dharwar. The Mysore ryot now rarely throws up his land, though formerly the practice of giving a razeenama, as the relinquishment of land was called, was common. It is difficult at present to get land, and many wild tracts have of late years been cleared of jungle and cultivated.

5. Under these circumstances, I contented myself, pending the progress of the survey, with issuing instructions that all existing puttahs would, at the option of the holder, be confirmed for five years. This indulgence has been largely availed of, and, on comparing the accounts of several Talooks, I ascertained last season that only one-tenth of the puttahs had been renewed in many Talooks, such puttahs being for new land taken up, as well as for that which had been relinquished. The measure was proposed many years ago, but General Cubbon was opposed to it, chiefly because he considered the yearly renewal of puttahs to be a check on the village servants, and as tending to prevent the holding of concealed lands.

6. I also issued an order that ryots repairing, at their own expense, old tanks, which it would not be remunerative for Government to undertake, or sinking new wells, should continue to pay unirrigated, or dry rates, as they are called in the south of India. This measure, though highly beneficial, requires close watching, the tendency of the native officials being to impose enhanced rates on such land, in order to raise the revenue of their Talooks and to show their efficiency.

7. I have not deemed it expedient to prescribe any general forms for the Shanbhogs' accounts, as the introduction of the settlement will enable me to do this in a more satisfactory manner than would attend the attempt at present. I have inspected a great many such accounts, and generally found them worthless as evidence of what each ryot pays. This is found in the puttah, which, instead of being a title deed, is a running account with the Government, in which the amount due, and the instalments liquidated, are entered. This arrangement proceeds, apparently, upon the principle that all land belongs to the Government, and is leased out, on certain terms, to the ryot, who has no hereditary title to it. Such was, no doubt, the nature of the holdings in Mysore, as in most parts of India the doctrine of hereditary right being, I conceive, of modern introduction. If the Government wanted to make a road, they remitted the kandayem or rent,—that was all. Wet, that is, irrigated land, and garden land, were, however, exceptions, they had a realizable value, and the Government never dealt with them in the arbitrary manner in which dry land was disposed of. The force of

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circumstances, or, in other words, the security of tenure given by British Administration, has, however, now placed dry land on a different footing; and besides being freely bought and sold among the ryots themselves, which is an evidence of its value, it has become a subject of contention in the neighbourhood of large towns, so that the old theory that Government is sole proprietor is greatly disturbed by actual practice.

8. In the Mulnaad or hill portion of the Nugur Division, the land is, for the most part, held in what is called a Wurg. A Wurg is a farm, containing a large number of fields, ledgered for convenience in the name of one individual, who may be said to correspond to the Putteedar of Upper India. The settlement here might be made with this one individual, or, perhaps, with four or five persons in a large village; but the apparent facility for settlement thus held out is more than counterbalanced by the difficult nature of the country for survey operations, which, in such localities, would cost double what it would in the open country. The nature of the tenure in the Mulnaad is widely different from that in the Maidan Talooks, the holding being hereditary, a fact which was, I believe, never questioned. It corresponds closely with the Junum tenure in Malabar, and the Jumma tenure of Coorg, which are as sound holdings as any recorded in Domesday Book.

9. The principal other holdings are Kaimgootta or Istimraree villages, generally held by powerful officials, and Jodee tenures or lands held on an easy quit-rent, whether whole villages or portions only. Inam villages and lands are found in abundance, as the Raja at one time lavished them profusely right and left, and much of the best land under irrigation channels is rent-free.

10. In my letter to Government No. 190, dated 5th July 1862, I brought to notice the existing state of things, and was authorized, in reply, to introduce cautiously the Bombay survey, the Government laying particular stress on Major Anderson being placed at the head of it. Major Anderson visited Bangalore in the early part of 1863, entered fully into all the details of his operations, and a report of our conference was submitted with my letters No. 413, dated 29th January 1863, and No. 420, dated 24th February 1863. During the course of the year he formed his establishments, and the Mysore survey was commenced last cold weather.

11. It has been just a year at work, and only the first stage, or the actual survey and measurement of fields has been completed for the Talooks of Hurrihur and Davengiri. It is necessary that the survey should be well ahead of the classifying party, as the classification of soils is effected with comparative rapidity, and it only commences this cold season. The object of making Hurrihur the starting point of the survey was, that this talook touches on Dharwar, and that I satisfied myself personally from conversation with the people, that they were anxious that the survey should be commenced. The remoteness of the Talook from Mysore or Bangalore, put it out of the power of the Inamdar interest to thwart the progress of the survey.

12. It will appear from the above, that the survey operations are not sufficiently advanced in Mysore to admit of my pronouncing an opinion on its merits locally. All that is yet known is, that there has

been a great rush for land at Hurrihur in anticipation of the survey. All the published reports of the Bombay survey and settlement, as carried on in the Southern Mahratta country, show clearly, I think,

1. That the Government revenue has almost invariably risen largely.
2. That new land is rapidly taken up for cultivation.
3. That there is no instance of the assessment breaking down.

These are cardinal points, proving the success of the system financially, the contentment of the ryots with it, and the careful accuracy of the process followed. I think that of all the systems of settlement pursued in India, this is the best, both in respect to the manner in which it is worked out, and to the effect on the Government revenue. It is no doubt expensive in one point, and that is, the European agency which is employed; but I venture to think that the use of this agency is the greatest merit of the system, and that it is owing to the want of such careful supervising agency that the Madras settlement has not proved so effective. There is great room for fraud in settlement operations, and a long lease of 30 years holds out temptations to it which can only be combated successfully, if at all, by European agency.

13. To proceed to the particular questions put in your letter under reply, I may observe that, in regard to the Record of Rights as affecting the future disposal of litigated claims to land, the first question propounded appears to be only partially answered in paras. 2—4 of Major Anderson's letter, which shows that the rights and liabilities as between the ryot and the Government are clearly defined, and that disputes between Inamdars and their tenants are disposed of. There is great uncertainty, however, in Mysore as to the relative rights of proprietors and sub-proprietors, who are known here as shikmeedars, and whose precise position has never, so far as I can learn, been accurately defined. Proprietary right in Southern India is evidently much less clear than it is in the North, and consequently the minor right is even more vague. I have recently ruled that twelve years' possession as a sub-tenant, provided that the stipulated rent is duly paid, constitutes an occupancy which debars the puttahdar from dispossessing a cultivator; but, though convenient as a basis of adjudication, it may be questioned whether this is not an innovation, and whether it may not possibly act injuriously as regards the improvement of land. It is, however, undoubtedly a protection against oppression, and may therefore hold good until we can see our way more clearly.

14. As regards the number of classes of soil, I beg to refer to my letter No. 190, dated 5th July 1862, in which some details are given of the various kinds of soil recognized by the people of the Mysore Talooks. It was then ascertained that nineteen divisions of dry land soils were adopted, each bearing different assessments. There were seventeen divisions of wet land, or irrigated soils, and six divisions of Bagayet or garden lands. Specimens of all these soils were sent to me at the time, and there is no doubt great variety perceptible, though the minute sub-division is somewhat fanciful and arbitrary. I think, however, that the principle adopted by Major Anderson is sound, inasmuch as by fixing nine classes, one of which comprises the best, and the other the worst des-

cription of land, he, in effect, reduces his number practically to seven, the *ne plus ultra* in either case being rarely met with. Seven rates do not appear to me too minute a division for working purposes; as within reasonable limits, it is desirable to guard against abrupt lowering or enhancement of rates. On analyzing the 596 rates now in force in the old Bangalore Division, I found that the same revenue would be derived by fixing ten rates, and I think that, considering the undoubted number of varieties of soil, it is wise to afford a sufficient margin for errors in classification, which would press on the ryot more severely were the rates few and widely differing in amount.

15. My letter quoted in the previous para. shows that, under the former system, the number of sub-divisions of rates was enormous, and that the Government suffered in consequence, the power of raising or lowering the rate being entirely in the hands of the village accountant. In regard to the survey operations, the minute and careful supervision of the European Officers is a valuable check upon extortion on the part of the Native Classifiers. Abuses do perhaps occur, as Major Anderson frankly acknowledges may be the case, but they are, I think, guarded against as much as possible.

16. As regards the 4th question, I would venture to propose that the term of the survey should be 20 and not 30 years. In fact, I am somewhat inclined to suggest ten years as sufficient at first, for prices and necessaries of life are so fluctuating at present that little reliance can be placed upon figures. Many articles fetch three or four times more than they did in 1856, grain especially having, owing to new roads, facilities of exportation, and the extension of trade, risen so highly as to perplex and bewilder the natives of the country, while the mystery has not been very satisfactorily solved by the European observer.

17. Major Anderson discusses at length in his letter the question of unarable waste and grazing land, and has, I consider, in paras. 17—30 of that communication, justified the system hitherto pursued in the Southern Mahratta country. His remarks do not call for any additional observations from me. Indeed I feel that I have already trespassed too long on the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy. I trust, however, that the full explanations which Major Anderson has given, accompanied by the remarks that I have made in this letter, may be accepted as justifying the course which I recommended in adopting the Bombay system of survey and assessment as that best suited to the requirements of Mysore. I confidently believe that it will conduce to the contentment of the people, while largely increasing the finances of the Province.

From MAJOR W. C. ANDERSON, *Supdt. of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, to Secy. to Commr. of Mysore, Bangalore, No.* 379, *dated 8th November* 1864.

I have the honor to forward the report called for by your letter General No. 2741, dated 26th ultimo, on the points noticed in para. 17 of a letter from the Government of India, No. 1438 of the 6th ultimo.

2. The first question is "whether the system of survey and settlement disposes satisfactorily of judicial questions connected with the landed tenures, or enables the Civil Officers to do so." The Survey and Settlement Officers have no power as such beyond that of defining rights according to present enjoyment. In case of dispute regarding possession, the Superintendent of Survey or Settlement Officer has at present no jurisdiction as such, but he is always appointed an Assistant Collector in the District in which he is employed, and has as such, under Act XVI of 1838, the power of giving possession (subject to appeal to the Civil Courts) in case of complaints being made within six months of dispossession.

3. All decisions of a Superintendent of Survey are subject to reversal by the Civil Courts, points in dispute do frequently occur upon which the Superintendent of Survey has to decide, as these decisions are made at the settlement in the presence of all parties concerned, and as I find that in the more complicated cases when the truth is hardest to get at, I can generally induce the people to refer the matter on dispute to a punchayet, which, let the decision be just or not, disposes of the subject finally. Appeal against our decisions are rare, and reversal by superior authority still rarer.

4. As regards the facilities afforded to Civil Officers, by our proceedings, for the disposal of judicial cases, every person holding land under Government has his rights and liabilities, as regards Government, clearly and precisely defined. The limits of all fields are so clearly defined by permanent boundary marks, and so far cases occurring between Enamdars and their tenants, and "occupants" or proprietors under Government and their tenants, are rendered of comparatively easy disposal.

5. The second question is "whether there are not too many classifications of soils." I presume that too many classes of soil is what is meant. There are nine classes for soil established, but it by no means follows that the whole nine are to be used in every village or District, or that the lands of every village are to be distributed among the nine classes.

6. The main characteristics of nine classes are described, and should any soil occur not corresponding to any one of the described classes, it will be placed under that class which corresponds with it in relative value. The description of our classes of soil is framed for the trap soil of the Deccan, and the primary soils of the Southern Mahratta country, which extend over a great part, if not the whole, of Mysore. If a different description of soils occurred it would be necessary to adjust the classes again. In the Konkon for instance, and in the hill ranges near the western ghauts in Sattara, the number of classes was much reduced, as it was found that a much smaller number would conduce to speed and simplicity, and would cover with sufficient accuracy the ranges of quality of soil met with. Our system of survey and settlement is by no means based on having exactly nine or any other precise number of classes of soil, this must vary according to the soils generally met with in a District, all we have to look to is that the number of classes is sufficient to embrace every quality of soil commonly met with, and that the difference between each class is broadly and distinctly marked.

7. I have never seen any of the Bengal or North-West Provinces, but have seen a considerable part of Sindh and the Punjab; there the

soils are generally alluvial, and such is, I imagine, the case also in the valley of the Ganges. In soils of that formation it is very probable that much fewer than nine classes of soil would be found fully sufficient. But because such is the case there, it by no means follows that a similar procedure would answer in Mysore or in the Deccan, where the greatest imaginable admixture of soil prevails. One end of a field being on a river bank will frequently comprise a portion of the best soil in the village, and may probably be placed under the second or third class; while the other end of the field at a distance of five or six hundred yards might consist of soil of the seventh or even eighth class. This difference of soil will frequently be met with in one and the same field, and as great or even greater disparities in quality will therefore be commonly met with in different fields of the same village.

8. In the north of Mysore, we commonly find every gradation of soil from the finest black down to the poorest sandy gravel in the same village and frequently in the same field. I exclude entirely land so poor as to be considered unarable, and allude only to such land as it is found to be the practice to cultivate.

9. There is no attempt to attain at scientific accuracy in our classification of soils, the differences between one class and another are broad and distinct, and consist of those qualities and deficiencies which in the popular estimation of the cultivators go to add to or detract from the value of land. Though neither the royt or the English yeoman is capable of analyzing soils or describing their component parts, yet both can give a good opinion, and I believe an equally good one, regarding the value of the soils they are acquainted with, and the relative value of adjacent fields. This popular valuation is what we endeavour, and I think we may claim some success in the attempt, to build into a system, being always ready to modify or simplify the system when circumstances appear to call for or admit of it.

10. The ryots well know the relative value of fields acre for acre, and their estimates in this respect, myself and my Assistants frequently compare on the spot, when examining classification, with our relative classification value, and have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. Though a ryot could very probably in most cases pay without any inconvenience four or eight annas per acre more than he is called upon by us to do, yet he would consider himself wronged if called upon to pay more than his neighbour on land of similar quality; just as much as we would do if called upon to pay 25 per cent. additional income tax from a wrong estimate of the assessor. With a 2 rupee maximum assessment on dry crop land, 4 annas* represents the difference of assessment due to a difference of one class in classification; 4 annas per acre will make a sensible difference in a holding of 30 or 40 acres, and if cases of such inequalities of assessment were common, the expression of discontent could not fail to be heard. Mistakes of one class in the classifications, though of very rare occurrence, we cannot entirely avoid. The difference between class and class, both in quality of soil, and assessment, is already sufficiently great; were the number of classes reduced the

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* *Note.*—Excluding the last three classes the difference between which would be 3 annas as regards the interval between the sixth and seventh class and the seventh and eighth, and 2 annas between the eighth and ninth.

differences of assessment between class and class must be greater, and the consequence of an error of judgment, or of carelessness producing a mistake of one class, would be a difference of assessment glaringly perceptible—or less difference must be made between the assessment of the best and worst soils, and this I do not think any one would advocate. If the assessment of the best soils was lowered, there would be a great and most unnecessary sacrifice of revenue, if the assessment of the poorer soils was raised, much of them would be thrown out of cultivation. While the better classes of soil give a rent, and a very considerable one, to their owners or "occupants," the very lowest classes will be found to be only coming gradually into cultivation, and therefore can only pay the land tax and the expense of cultivation; to raise their assessment would keep them waste for an indefinite time.

11. Nine classes exist, however, more in theory than in ordinary daily practice. The first class heads the scale and the ninth closes it, the two extremities of any scale of measurement or valuation are rarely used, they represent the extremes of goodness and badness, and are necessary to set the standard of comparative value; as such extremes are of rare occurrence in practice, the use of the corresponding classes will be similarly rare.

12. The 3rd question is "whether the system of classification leads to extortion or oppression." He would be a rash man who would assert that in India any work whatever can be done, with the aid of native agency, without some abuse of authority, no matter what the vigilance of the European superiors may be. All that we can hope for is to reduce malpractices to a minimum, and that is I believe done by the great extent of the check on the work maintained by the Assistants in charge of the Field Establishments who are, as a rule, English gentlemen. Of every branch of the work done by the Native Establishment, a proportion, varying from five to fifteen per cent. according to circumstances is done over again by the Assistant Superintendent himself, step by step, in the same manner in which it was originally done by the native measurer or classer. The expense of this check is of course great, it amounts to nearly half the cost of the whole survey, but it is the cheapest way of doing the work in the end, for the check is so complete as to render the work of the Native agency practically almost as reliable as if it were done entirely by the European officers themselves.

13. Were a simpler form of classification substituted for that we now use, the liability to abuse would be in no measure decreased, for the very fact of measurement or classification of any kind, however simple, taking place, must admit of abuses in the absence of reasonable precaution. If a classer or measurer wished to falsify the result, he would not be prevented from doing so by the simplicity of the means by which the result was attained, but indeed the simplicity or roughness of the work might afford a way for the classer to escape blame by pleading an error of judgment, where he had erred by design; for rough work and the exaction of great care are not compatible with each other.

14. It must be remembered that the Assistant Superintendent in charge of a measuring or classing Establishment is in the same talook with his men, frequently moving about among the villagers in which he is employed, visiting his men unexpectedly in the village, or checking

their work in the field, and using all means in his power by constant communication with the people to obtain information of and check any possible abuses. With the will and means of keeping abuses down, it is impossible that they can prevail to any extent, though, as I before said, it would be futile to suppose that we have it in our power to positively prevent all abuses in any Department of the public service in this country where Native agency is made use of.

15. Some misapprehension certainly exists regarding one system of classification and its supposed complicated nature, where a settlement field by field is by the custom of the country necessary, separate classification of each field is indispensable. As the soil in different parts of a field may differ greatly in western and southern India, the classification cannot be struck by inspection of any one spot, the classer takes the class at intervals of about 80 or 100 yards and then strikes the average for the entire field. He records in his field book on a sketch of the shape of the field, copied from the village map which he has with him, the precise reasons which induced him to adopt that particular class for that portion of the field. This gives the Assistant Superintendent, when he tests the classification of the village, the means of literally "bringing the classer to book" in case of error being detected. It takes much longer to describe this operation than to perform it, the classification of a 20 acre field will not take more than 20 or 25 minutes, and seven or eight such fields will be done in one day by one classer, 13 or 14 of whom form the establishment of one Assistant Superintendent, which will get over in plain country from 45,000 to 50,000 acres a month. In addition to the actual field work, the classers collect all the great mass of statistics which we get together. This is done in the evening, the mornings being devoted to field work.

16. The cost of classification varies, being from 6 to 8 pies per acre in plain country where dry crop cultivation prevails, and from 9 to 11 pies per acre in irrigated Districts when small holdings prevail, and the population is dense, half of this expense may de debited to European superintendence, and one-third of the remaining half at least to the preparation of statistical data; at least it would cost fully that amount to get it done without the classification, though it adds nothing to the cost of classification, as it employs time which would otherwise be turned to no account. Thus the actual cost of the simple classification remains at from 2 to 4 pies per acre, that is, minus the European supervision and field check, which is peculiar to our system of survey and settlement, and minus one-third of the residuary expense on account of preparation of statistical data, this is in round numbers from Rs. 6 to Rs. 13 per square mile. I can hardly believe that the operation which corresponds to our classification in other surveys in India, where there is no minute European superintendence however rough and simple, is done at a cheaper rate than this.

Rupees 6-10-8
Rupees 13-5-4

17. The 4th question is "whether there should not be a ryotwar-"ree settlement and a fixed assessment, for a given number of years, with "which no interference is to be allowed; for instance, the lands held by "each ryot might be assessed certain payable by each individual, and a "given sum moderate in its amount, put on the waste or grazing land, to "be paid by the community on fixed principles, whether left in that "state or broken up."

18. The custom of the country in the Southern Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and in, at any rate, the northern Districts of Mysore, is for a ryot or occupant to hold as many fields as he pleases, as long as he pleases, he can release himself from all responsibility for the Government tax on any part of his holding, consisting of an entire field, by giving in a "razeenamah" or written resignation of the particular field in question, which is known by a name sometimes, and always by a number. In the same manner he can add to his holding at any time by giving in a written "kaboolaitnamah" for any particular field or tract of unoccupied Government waste, which he specifies by its number if it has one, or by its name, mentioning the approximate area. This waste land he can hold as long as he likes; if he finds it a bad speculation, he may resign it the next or any subsequent year. I am alluding to the custom of the country in the Southern and indeed most other Districts of the Bombay Presidency and in the north of Mysore.* This custom prevails both in the adjacent Districts of the Madras Presidency, in Bombay, in Mysore, and in the independent States and Jagheers in the south of the Bombay Presidency. We may therefore assume with safety that this system of holding and resigning land is the established custom of the country in the Districts referred to. We found this to be the system before the survey, and in the Bombay Presidency our rules for the administration of settled Districts have been framed in accordance with it.

19. It must be plain that the proposed plan of settling each holding permanently, and of giving out the waste land to the villagers at a lump assessment, would not fall in at all with the above described custom of this side of India. I entirely set aside the question of the expediency of forcing on them the proposed system, which I will presently discuss, and first describe our system.

20. Our settlements cannot be called ryotwar because it is not on the ryot. It is a field settlement, because each Revenue Survey field or number is separately defined and assessed, and as the settlement is made on each field, holdings may increase and decrease by fields changing hands, being taken up, or being resigned, but for the period for which the settlement is guaranteed, ordinarily 30 years, the assessment on the field remains unchanged. Government, that is unclaimed arable waste land, is divided into survey fields of convenient size for being taken up, and classed and assessed on exactly the same standard of assessment as if it were cultivated. Unarable waste is divided up into blocks of from 300 to 500 acres each, and is not assessed. The classers merely walk over it to see that, by mistake, no arable land has been included in the unarable.

21. At the settlement which is made by the Superintendent of Survey himself, the officer in charge of the Talook being also present, in the first instance all the occupied land is disposed of, each ryot comes forward, is told the survey fields recorded against his name in the village accounts, and the assessment of them one by one, he then agrees for the whole or resigns any he pleases, and moreover he is at liberty in any subsequent year to resign any field he pleases. The ryot is not bound to hold, but Government is bound not to increase his assessment during the guaranteed period. The resignation of a field may be either conditional,

* *Note*—It may exist all through Mysore, and probably does, but I have no personal knowledge of the fact.

that is, in favor of any other person, whose name will in that case be entered in the razeenamah, in which manner transfers of land by sale are commonly effected. Or the resignation may be unconditional, in which case the land remains unoccupied waste till some one else takes it up.

22. After the whole of the land already occupied has been disposed of, the disposal of the unoccupied Government waste is entered upon. The village site, and a small bit of land around it, sufficient to give free access on all sides, have already been measured off into "village sites" and entered as unarable, and is therefore unassessed. Any unoccupied waste field, found contiguous to the village site, is then, if no provision of the kind otherwise exists, entered as unarable, the assessment remitted, and the land recorded as made over as "common" to the whole village for public purposes, such as for grain pits, winnowing grain, collecting the cattle on previous to their going out to graze, and for expansion of all the village site if necessary. Next, a reasonable portion of the hills or other unarable land of the village is entered as "common grazing ground" for which nothing is paid, the area of this may vary from 100 to 600 acres according to the size of the village and number of cattle. Should there be but little unarable land, and the villagers desire to have a portion of assessed arable land for grazing land, as many survey fields as they desire are entered in the name of any one person who agrees to be put forward as the representative of the whole body of ryots, and who becomes responsible for the assessment of those fields. This arrangement is always made when the villagers desire it, and they can agree upon any one person as their representative, which is often not the case, but they very frequently break down afterwards, from the people quarrelling among themselves, and refusing to pay their respective quotas, on this the representative ryot resigns the land, and if no one else of the village is willing to take up the office of representative, and become responsible for the assessment, the land is entered as unoccupied waste, and is available for any one of the ryots who chooses to take it up for his own private use. After providing for the common wants of the village, the remainder of the Government assessed arable waste land is notified, field by field, with the area and assessment, and the ryots of the village each take up any fields they please. It very commonly happens that two or more individuals apply for one field, if neither of them can advance any valid claim to preference, such as contiguity to his occupied lands alone, recent occupation, &c., the claimants either draw lots for the field, or the occupancy of it, subject to the payment of the annual survey assessment, is put up to auction, bidding being restricted to the inhabitants of the village.

23. All unarable waste survey fields, not specially appropriated as common or otherwise, and all assessed unoccupied Government waste fields, are put up to auction, for grazing only, among the villagers yearly, field by field, till any one takes them up for occupation on the survey assessment.

24. In the Central and Southern Districts of the Bombay Presidency, as well as in the north of Mysore, it was the practice before the settlement to sell the grazing by auction annually, and in some Districts also to levy in addition a sheep or cattle tax. Sheep and cattle taxes are abolished at the settlement, and the grazing revenue raised directly by auction sale of the right.

25. The proceedings in making the settlement involve no alteration whatever of previous custom regarding occupation of land, taking

it up from waste, or resigning it, or in the grazing privileges. All that is done is to define lands by permanent boundary marks, so that every one may know exactly what is his own, to fix a moderate assessment graduated according to productiveness, to give a secure and permanent tenure, and to measure off the Government unoccupied waste into convenient plots with a definite assessment fixed upon each, ready for any one who wants to take any up; every ryot knows exactly what land he has, and what he has to pay for it, and that no one can eject him so long as he pays the assessment due thereon. This assessment is guaranteed ordinarily for 30 years, the fruit of all improvements effected by him being the ryot's own. The revision, at the end of 30 years, will, it has always been understood, and is distinctly stated in the survey Bill now before the Bombay Legislature, not take into account the improvements effected by individuals, but any modification in the assessment made will be based upon general grounds, such as alterations in prices, &c. No re-survey or field investigation would be necessary on a revision occurring, as general considerations alone would be taken into account, and a percentage increase or decrease made.

26. The plan proposed under the 4th question of making over the waste to the community would never answer on this side of India, where the population consists of a much greater admixture of races and sects, than I apprehend is the case in the north of India. Each village may be called a community rather officially or politically than socially, the village organization as regards servants and officers is very complete, they are common to all, and could such a thing as a village boundary dipsute be found in a surveyed District, most of the people would doubtless feel an interest in the settlement, or more probably the new settlement of it, but any thing like a joint reponsibility or linking together of individual interests is, I imagine, quite unknown in the south of the Presidency and adjacent Districts.

27. Moreover, if the waste land were given out, at a deduction from the survey assessment, to the body of the ryots, setting aside entirely the great innovation on the custom of the country, there must be a very heavy sacrifice of Government Revenue. Suppose a village having land assessed at Rs. 500 survey assessment occupied at the time of settlement, and land assessed at Rs. 500 at that time found to be Government unoccupied waste; suppose that the villagers as a body were induced to take up all the waste at a lump sum of Rs. 250 a year, it appears to me that there must be either a serious loss to Government, or to the ryots, or probably to both.

28. Of the supposed Rs. 500 worth of waste land, according to custom here, each ryot would take up what he pleased; suppose they took up Rs. 150 worth the first year, and then Rs. 100 worth in each successive year. The first year they would pay Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 250 for waste, and so avoid the fruitless burden of the extra Rs. 100 for land they did not then want. In the second year, by having taken up another Rs. 100 worth, they would pay Rs. 250 for waste, the third year Rs. 350, the fourth year Rs. 450, adding very greatly to the revenue above what they would have paid under the system of giving out the waste in the lump. It is evident that, when a village has been greatly depressed by excessive assessment, and there is consequently a large area of land out of occupation, to induce the people to increase their burdens

by taking up one acre more than they could turn to profitable account, would not only tend to greatly retard the attainment of prosperity, but must very largely sacrifice the prospective Government Revenue.

29. Where the system of working by communities is established as the custom of the country, there are doubtless the strongest reasons for preserving that system intact, even at some sacrifice of revenue. Where the system of individual responsibility already exists as the immemorial custom of the country, there are equally strong reasons for preserving it, and those reasons are certainly not weakened where it can be proved that the preservation of the system and the interests of the people and of the revenue are identical.

30. To show the way that Government unoccupied waste land is taken up, I beg to refer you to the Statements at pages 121, 122, 123, of Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. LXXXI, a copy of which I recently sent to the Commissioner. The case of the Talooks referred to in those statements is no exception to the rule; the returns for any other settled Districts will, as far as I know, exhibit similar results, results which may be summed up in the fact quoted by His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield in the debate in the Bombay Survey Bill, namely, that the area of occupied land in the 13 Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, which stood at acres 12,691,111 in 1850-51 stood in 1860-61 at acres 17,992,757, an increase of upwards of 5,000,000 acres.

Page 539, Supplements to Bombay Government Gazette of October 20th.

31. The above fact alone proves the contentment of the people with the system. The Southern Districts of the Dharwar Collectorate which protrudes like a wedge into Mysore have been settled for the last 15 to 16 years; the prosperity and contentment of the people is well known to many officers of the Mysore Administration. That the settlement presents no difficulty in the administration, but that work is largely reduced, can be borne witness to by the Talook and Collectorate officials from the Collector down to the Amildar's Karkoons.

32. I have gone at some length into the above points, because the system must be taken as a whole, and no part of it can be materially modified without great detriment to the working of the whole machine, and moreover as regards the part of India involved in this discussion without great innovation on the custom of the country.

33. The only object of simplifying the procedure of the survey operation in detail can be to increase speed and reduce expense, if indeed the former item is not included in the latter, for speed is a mere question of annual expenditure. An idea prevails that the Bombay Surveys and Settlements are inordinately expensive as compared with settlements in the north of India. We know the cost of any one of our surveys and settlements per acre and per square mile exactly, for the whole operation is conducted in our Department, by different branches, working in combination under one head. But we could never ascertain the precise cost of the North-West Surveys, as the work appeared to be conducted under several separate Departments. Again the cost of survey varies greatly in different Districts, an open plain country will be done at half the expense per acre that will be required for a highly enclosed country where much garden land exists. I only a few days back learnt that it was the practice in the North-West and the Punjab to estimate the cost of a survey by the

proportion it bears per cent. to one year's revenue of the District surveyed. In para. 8 of a letter* of the Government of India to the Bombay Government on the subject of the Survey of Sindh, I find this percentage stated as follows:—

* Of March last, no number or date on the copy I have seen.

Above 40 per cent.,	cost	excessive.
30 to 40 do.	do.	high.
20 to 30 do.	do.	moderate.
20 do.	do.	cheap.

34. It would take some time to make up the Returns of all the Districts I have settled in the Bombay Presidency, but for those settled in Berar I had the data available at once. I found there that the survey and settlement of nearly a thousand square miles settled up to the present time had cost less than 18 per cent. of one year's revenue. On a rough calculation of expenditure and revenue of the Districts settled by this survey in the Bombay Presidency, which contains much very difficult country, I have no hesitation in saying that the cost of survey and settlement has not exceeded 30 per cent. of one year's gross revenue as fixed by the survey.

35. The above figures both prove that the cost of the survey is not more than what is considered to be moderate elsewhere, and also vindicates the settlements from a charge, sometimes brought, of securing success by unduly low rates and sacrifice of the interests of Government. The survey cannot be expensive, and the Government revenue must be duly secured, otherwise the above moderate proportion between cost and revenue could not be preserved.

36. There is one more and a very strong argument in favor of the satisfaction which our settlements afford both to the payers and receivers of revenue. This is the great extent to which the Enamdars or proprietors of Enam villages are calling for survey and settlement; the rule is that, if an Enamdar will bind himself to abide by whatever settlement the Survey Department may make of his village or villages, Government will defray the entire expense of survey and settlement. If, on the other hand, the Enamdar wishes to retain the power of modifying the survey rates, he must pay the expense of survey, classification, and calculation of the rate papers which will then be made over to him. It is, I must add, quite optional with Enamdars to have their villages surveyed or not. It is only done on their application.

37. In the Suttara Collectorate there are 385 Enam villages, the survey of which was, as above stated, optional to the Enamdars, of these the holders of 69 villages have, up to the present time, put in no application for survey. The holders of 278 villages have applied for survey and settlement, and have beforehand bound themselves to permit the settlement to be introduced, and to abide by it; the holders of 38 villages have applied to have the survey done, but have reserved deciding whether they will promise to abide by the settlement, till they know what revenue it will give them. Of the 69, who have as yet not applied to have their villages surveyed, there can be no doubt but that some will still apply, for those who do not agree to have the settlement made are much worried, and there is sufficient force in public opinion here even, to make an Enamdar pause before he acquires the name of being at perpetual war with his ryots. As far as actual revenue goes, the

Enamdars will probably be the gainers, but many of them would doubtless, were they free from pressure on the part of their ryots, prefer to retain the power of modifying the assessment in their own hands.

38. This letter has run to a much greater length than I could desire, but a breach in any part of the detail would affect the whole system; I have therefore endeavoured to show that, while the parts of the detailed working specially adverted to are neither unsound in principle or unnecessarily complicated, the practical working, the test to which all systems must be submitted, is completely satisfactory both to the rulers and to the people. The work while good for the present, is good also for the distant future, there is nothing of merely temporary use or application about it; the village maps, permanent field boundaries, and field assessment proportion to quality may, and probably will, with the general proportional modifications called for by the changes in the country, once in a generation, serve as the basis of the land revenue for ages to come.

From Colonel H. M. Durand, c. b., *Secy. to Govt. of India, to the Commr. of Mysore,—(No. 84, dated Fort William the 18th February* 1865.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and its enclosure, No. 130, dated 19th November last, and in reply to observe as follows:—

2. The Governor General in Council has had no intention of setting aside the Bombay system of survey and settlement which has been authoritatively introduced into Mysore; the only question in His Excellency in Council's mind is whether some of its rules might not with advantage be modified. The Governor General in Council will leave the matter in your hands with the injunction that you should watch its operations.

3. The old system of land revenue, as described by you, evidently possessed many defects, and was open to much abuse. There can be no grounds for comparing that system with that now under consideration.

4. As regards the landed tenures in Mysore, it is possible, indeed probable, that the rulers of the country in many instances had usurped them to a greater or less extent; but the Governor General in Council believes that in ancient times such rights did exist, and were respected: the very terms "warris," "warrisent," and the like, show that this must have been the case. The description of the tenures in the Mulnaad a strong country, supports this view.

5. The common law of India from former times was that the right in the land originally pertained to him who cleared it. The almost universal feeling was that the land belongs to the people, *i. e.*, the occupier or his representative, but the revenue to the State.

6. In Northern India the right to the soil, the inheritance in the land, though often set aside by an oppressive ruler, was thoroughly understood and claimed by the parties in possession wherever British rule has been extended, and the same system exists in such States as those of Rajpootana.

7. It has been the policy of the British Government by repeated Acts of the Legislature to recognize such rights. A similar course should be pursued in Mysore. Where there is no conflicting claim the right in

the land should be recorded as belonging to the occupier; where that right is contested, it should be awarded to the party, who, all things considered, has the best claim. Cases may often occur where the right belongs partly to one individual and partly to another.

8. In the Mulnaad it is said that the sole proprietary right in the "wurg" is recorded in the name of one person, though there may be several sub-proprietors, or rather co-sharers, "shikmeedars." But in such a case, though the settlement be made with the single individual, or with a few individuals, the names of all the other coparceners should be recorded, otherwise, in progress of time, they will almost certainly lose their rights, and sink into mere cultivators.

9. Such tenures as istumraree or kaimgotta, jodee, and the like, as well as enam grants, owe their origin of course to the chiefs of the country, but it does not appear whether such grantees have also a right of property in the soil. If they have, or if there exists no other party with such rights, the grantees will be recognized as the proprietors, but the question what revenue they should pay must be a point for separate consideration.

10. In the revenue survey system of the Bombay Presidency no real investigation into the tenures of land appears to be made. Their officers seem, so far as the Governor General in Council can see, simply to decide summarily with whom the settlement shall be made, and whose names shall be placed in the field measurements. Such decisions are liable to review and reversal in the Civil Courts; but there is no record of the Settlement Office to which that Court can refer. It is only the survey map and register which are available for this purpose.

11. On this side of India, on the other hand, such disputes are disposed of by the Settlement Officers after careful judicial enquiry. These officers have been trained to this kind of work, and make a regular record of their proceedings; these decisions in the regulation Provinces are subject to reversal by decisions of the Civil Court on complaints preferred within three years. In the Punjab, Oude and the Central Provinces, this appeal to the Civil Court is specifically barred; but the decisions are appealable direct to the Commissioner of the Division, and from him to the Financial Commissioner. Now a system whereby such suits shall be carefully adjudicated seems necessary in Mysore, otherwise the summary fiat of the Survey Settlement Officers will obtain the force of a formal decision, and rights may thus be destroyed. This appears to be the weakest portion of the Bombay system.

12. As regards the number of classes into which the soil is divided, this can be left to the Surveyor, though the Governor General in Council still thinks that they should be limited to the fewest necessary: where the sub-divisions are minute, the difficulty of checking fraud must be great.

13. As regards the term of settlement, His Excellency in Council considers that a thirty years' assessment, especially after so detailed and careful a scrutiny as that enforced by the Bombay system, is not too long.

14. The Bombay system of survey and settlement takes up much time, and is certainly expensive. It should be an object, while retaining all its real advantages, to reduce the time and cost as far as may be practicable.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER.

It has fallen to the lot of Captain Cole, the Acting Superintendent, to submit the general report for Coorg forthe past Official year, but the duties were performed by Mr. Kerr from July 1864 to March last. Captain Cole has thus had to report on the labors of other Officers, which is always an invidious task.

The province of Coorg continues to attract the attention of European Planters on account of its rich Coffee producing jungles, and the supposed congenial climate, and the past year has consequently witnessed a considerable influx of settlers.

Divisions of the District.

Coorg comprises 6 Talooks as follows :—

Name of Talook.	*Names of Nads.*	*Head Quarters Station.*
1.—MERCARA.	1. Madukere Hormul-nàd. 2. Kugodul. „ 3. Horoor Moorokkul „ 4. Kantamoor. „ 5. Hoodigree Moondrappa. 6. Moodigere. 7. Haleri Budigere.	Mercara.
2.—NALKNAD.	1. Padinalk. „ 2. Kuduit. „ 3. Thàva. „ 4. Benga. „ 5. Kooingere. „	Napokkul on the Cavery.
3.—YEDENALKNAD.	1. Yedenalk. „ 2. Beppoo. „ 3. Umiut. „	Veerajenderpett.
4.—KIGUTNAD.	1. Anjigere „ 2. Thavalgere. „ 3. Hutgut. „ 4. Bitiut. „	Hoodagere.
5.—NUNJERAJPUTTUN.	1. Guddi. „ 2. Yedawa. „ 3. Soorlabi Mootoor. „ 4. Nunjrajputtun Hoblee. 5. Ramasawmy Kunnvé Hoblee.	Fraserpett.
6.—YELOOSAVIRA SHEEME OR 7 THOUSAND (PAGODA) COUNTRY.	1. Kodli Hoblee „ 2. Bilhada. „ 3. Niruta. „	Suniwar-sante.

There is a Soobadar (Tehseeldar) to each Talook and a Parputtigar (sub-Tehseeldar) to each nád, the latter arrangement being necessitated by the mountainous character of the country and by the circumstance

that there are no villages, the revenue being paid separately by each individual farm.

Position of Coorg ryots.

The pure Coorgs are chiefly located in the first four Talooks, there being an admixture of races in Nunjerajputtun, and the sixth Talook Yeloosavira Sheeme resembling Mysore in its natural features and the class of its inhabitants. The central Talooks are the richest, and contain the most influential families of the Coorg officials, who keep studiously aloof from any foreign races, and are justly proud of their independent position and descent. They have always evinced a prompt and undeviating attachment to the British Government, but it is probable that their local influence has much deteriorated since the District has been open to the enterprise of European settlers. But holding, as they frequently do, extensive tracts of jungle fitted for the production of coffee, and paying a land tax of only Rs. 5 on 3 acres of irrigated land, it might be assumed that their condition is enviable. At the same time the national custom of all the members of a family from the grandsire down to his youngest descendants residing under the same roof, greatly curtails the resources of any individual farm, and their prosperity is perhaps more apparent than real. To this it may be added that the inclement climate during the sowing months, and the aversion of the Coorgs themselves to manual labor, render the cultivation of their rice fields a matter of difficulty, while the hinds attached to the farms, who were formerly slaves and are now freemen, are too apt to seek service with European Planters, who, if they do not care more for their comfort than their old masters, at any rate give them nearly double pay. Hence the hereditary fields of the Coorgs frequently lie waste or the crops remain unreaped, while labor from Mysore or Canara is difficult to secure in the face of the competition of the European Planter. It is the wish at present of the Coorgs to sub-rent their lands on a division of crops, a practice forbidden by the ancient law of the country, probably because the several holdings would be affected by it, and because the more influential men would secure all the available labor, while the smaller farmers would be unable to hold their own. There can be no doubt that the value of property would be enhanced by sanctioning the innovation, and the petty proprietors would cease to retain farms which would be no longer profitable. There is not however a large extent of waste land to break up, except in some unhealthy localities, while the Coorg is not disposed to leave his mountain home to seek his fortunes elsewhere. The impoverished and ousted proprietor would therefore be likely to become a disaffected subject.

Tenures of land.

The holdings of the true Coorgs are known by the name of "Jumma," a word conveying the meaning of an hereditary (junum) tenure, and the light assessment above adverted to was made originally on conditions of military and general service to the State. Each Wurg or holding comprises, in addition to rice land, portions of forest and pasture ground, and the Jumma ryot, on payment of a Nuzur of Rs. 10 per 100 buttees, can demand as much additional available land as he wishes to cultivate, provided that an entire farm is taken, failing which the higher assessment of Rs. 10 per 100 buttees is payable for a portion only of a farm. No remission of the land rent is ever made, except under extraordinary circumstances. It is calculated that the labor of one male and one female hind are required for the culti-

vation of 100 buttees of land, yielding 50 buttees of grain, valued at Rs. 100. To the land tax on the holding, of Rs. 5 per 100 buttees, must be added house tax and other items, which bring up the total taxation to 9 per cent: the expenses of cultivation being about 71 per cent., and the profits, when the ryot uses his own bullocks, 20 per cent. The farms produce also oranges, vegetables, and coffee, which add to the income of the proprietor; but on the other hand, as all the members of a large family live under the same roof, sometimes to the number of 80 including children, there is little real profit left. An explanation of the word buttee will be found in the Report for 1861-62, showing that it is not a land measure, but one of capacity, that is, the extent of a buttee depends upon the quantity of seed which is required in a particular area of land to yield a certain amount of grain, so that the relative fertility of the soil is a main element in determining the question. Seven different qualities are enumerated, said to produce from 8 to 20 seers respectively, but, judging from a personal inspection of many tracts, said to amount to so many hundred buttees, I am inclined to assign 3 acres as a fair average calculation of the extent of 100 buttees. The whole of the Wurgs are registered in a kind of Domesday Book compiled in the time of the former Rajas, in which they are entered with great detail and accuracy.

The next holding is called the Sagoo tenure from "Sagoo" to cultivate. The proprietors pay Rs. 10 per 100 buttees, land tax, the total Government demand being estimated at 14 per cent., and the profits, after deducting all expenses, 7 per cent. Such ryots are not bound by their tenure to render service to the State, and they may claim remission of assessment for fields which they are unable to cultivate.

Oomlee land is held on account of services formerly performed, and is lightly taxed at three rates, *viz.*, one, two and a half, and three Rupees per 100 buttees, a sunnud for the tenure being given by the Commissioner.

Jodee land pays the same rate as Jumma land, but remissions are allowed for any uncultivated portions of an estate. Such lands are endowments for the support of religious establishments.

The rent-free lands do not call for any special remark, and it would be a waste of time to mention all the revenue terms peculiar to the District, which will appear in a glossary now in course of compilation.

The above remarks are preparatory to the report from the Superintendent which follows.

Land Revenue.

The Land Revenue shows a small increase on the previous year, but the season was in many respects unfavorable, and in one Talook there was a slight failing off, attributed by the ryots to the fact that many of the agricultural laborers had migrated to Wainád. It is not expected that there will be hereafter any great addition to this head of revenue except from the extension of coffee cultivation, which is now subject to an acreage. Such property is greatly rising in value, but it remains to be seen whether it will, as at present, continue mainly in the hands of European settlers, or whether it will fall into those of native proprietors. Coffee lands are free of taxation for four years, pay one Rupee an acre from the fifth to the ninth, and afterwards two Rupees an acre. A deduction is made for waste and unculturable land, if amounting to over one quarter of the whole area.

Abkaree.

Arrangements have been made for erecting a substantial enclosure to the distillery at Fraserpett, as it was found on inspection that the present building did not admit of the concern being thrown open to competitive distillers, the area comprised being altogether insufficient.

Sanitary Statistics.

The town of Mercara was visited by a severe epidemic of cholera in the month of June, and on the whole does not appear to have retained its former high character for salubrity. A good deal of coffee is pulped within the limits of the station, and it is probable that the springs which flow through it are somewhat contaminated in consequence. The attention of the Superintendent has been directed to this circumstance.

Education.

The state of Education throughout the District is a subject of congratulation. Owing to the unwearied labors of the Rev. G. Richter, and the generous encouragement given by the Supreme Government, the nascent desire for education among the Coorgs has developed into a sturdy growth, and several new Vernacular Schools have been opened in the more remote Nads, previously absolutely devoid of any education whatever. The Central School at Mercara is well built, and, notwithstanding many difficulties in procuring labor and materials, has advanced fairly. This school has been permanently endowed by some of the Coorgs in the manner noted in para. 51 of the Superintendent's Report.

Public Works.

All the roads in the District were inspected by me. I went down to the frontier, in both cases, to look at the Sumpajee and Periambadi ghâts. Neither of these roads can be said to be in a proper state of repair, and I believe the maintenance allowance to be wholly insufficient, while as the latter line runs through a most unhealthy locality, to which no Coorg will voluntarily proceed, it is extremely difficult to induce laborers to work steadily on the road. Fever is a certainty, and cholera a probability. Mr. Stoddard, the Executive Engineer, has done all that could be reasonably expected from, him and is a most energetic and active Officer, but the climate of South Coorg is so unhealthy that almost all the members of his Establishment have been prostrated by fever. Considering the difficulties which he has had to encounter, fair progress has been made during the year.

Expenditure.

There has been an increase of expenditure of nearly half a lakh on public works, owing to the allotment having been raised from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. Of the latter amount nearly Rs. 93,000 was actually expended. Under education there was an increase of Rs. 11,000, chiefly owing to the disbursement of the grant made by Government towards the construction of the Central School, the rest of the outlay being contributed by the Coorgs themselves. The other items of increase are shown in para. 76 of the Superintendent's Report.

Balances.

Captain Cole has been requested to forward without delay a report of all irrecoverable balances. His attention has also been directed to the necessity of realizing promptly all outstanding balances of the year, but it may be observed that the instalments on several items of revenue are not due till after the close of the official year.

Population. Measures have been taken to introduce from the year 1865-66, more reliable statements of the causes of death in the few towns which exist in the District, but it is believed that the returns of population shown in the Report are fairly correct.

Cinchona. Cinchona cultivation has been successfully tried in a Government plantation; very many of the Planters have also undertaken to rear the tree in their estates, so that a considerable supply of bark may be looked for hereafter from the District.

Forest conservancy. The formation of a Forest Department will be of material aid to the Superintendent in disposing of applications for jungles for coffee cultivation, it being essential to reserve many forests which contain the sources of streams or tracts of valuable timber which should not be felled.

Revenue Survey. The survey of coffee estates has been carried on during the year with fair results, but till the extension to the District of Act XXVIII of 1860, difficulty was experienced in inducing proprietors to clear the boundaries of their estates for demarkation, and the progress made by the survey was less speedy than could have been desired. The Head of the Survey Department was prostrated by sickness, which prevented his personally visiting Coorg, and effecting a more scientific and methodical supervision of the operations of the local surveyors.

Medical. The health of the people generally in the District was less good than in previous years, and there were many deaths from cholera. The humid climate does not however appear to have any prejudicial effect on the indigenous population. The hospital at Mercara was too far off from the town, and was not much resorted to, but it is proposed to shift the establishment to the present School House on the completion of the new Central School. The Superintendent brings to favorable notice the exertions of Dr. Nash in charge of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, to whom is also entrusted the care of the Civil Medical Establishments.

Concluding observations. During the months of January and February, I marched through the greater part of the District, visiting almost all the Nâds. It is the custom in Coorg for the Jumma ryots of each Nâd or commune to turn out *en masse* on the arrival of the higher officials of Government, and to accompany them on the day's march so long as they remain in that Nâd. On my approaching the boundary ditch of every such sub-division, long files of stalwart peasantry were found marshalled on the border, whose picturesque dress and gallant bearing presented a singular and pleasing contrast to the appearance of the people of Mysore. The Coorgs are active and keen sportsmen, excel in athletic exercises, and are confident in their own prowess. Such a race of men, if treated with consideration and respect for their feelings and prejudices, may always be relied on, and during the thirty years of our connection with the District, they have ever been faithful and true to the engagements which they voluntarily entered into on the deposition of their last Raja. Attachment to the ruling power appears to be a dominant principle in their minds, and it is a curious circumstance that they yielded

implicit deference to the chiefs who ruled over them during 200 years, although these were of an alien race. The Coorg Rajas known to the British Government were Lingayets, and came from the Nugur Division of Mysore, but the pure Coorgs appear to have always had a distinctive faith of their own; one of their principal objects of worship being Ayappa Devaroo, the sylvan god, to whom are consecrated many of the finest woods in the country, and whose haunts are held so sacred that no Coorg will set his foot in them, except at certain fixed occasions when religious ceremonies are held in honor of the god. A rooted aversion to Brahminical influence is a marked feature in the Coorg character, and few of the priestly caste hold high official positions; yet, strange to say, the religious functions at the principal shrines are performed by Brahmins, and even the propitiatory ceremonies which periodically take place in the spirit haunted forests, require the ministry of the twice born. This curious anomaly is owing, it is said, to the circumstance that the Amma Kodagaroo, the ancient sacerdotal tribe of the Coorg Province, lost their purity, and their priestly office in consequence, more than a century ago, since which time their functions have been usurped by Saiva Brahmins.

It appears to me that a few years will show a considerable change in the position of the Coorgs. The great influx of European settlers, and the strong desire exhibited to learn English, must necessarily have the effect of dissipating many preconceived notions, and of breaking down the barrier of seclusion which has so long isolated the nation. It would be difficult to say whether the result will be entirely for good, but the enterprising larger proprietors who possess influence and money, will rise considerably above the level of the mass of the ryots, and those who have been slow to perceive the profits derived from cultivating coffee, and who tenaciously hold to the ways of their forefathers, will proportionally descend in the scale. Some of the leading officials are wealthy men, though as yet retaining the national simplicity of character, but the tendency of these individuals is to acquire more lands and make themselves extensive proprietors. For the present, it is sufficient to say that the Coorgs, as a race, are well affected and attached to the British Government, and that in time of need their services may be confidently counted on.

Captain Taylor was in charge of the District for about two months, when he retired, after an active and efficient service. During the remainder of the year, up to March, the duties were discharged by Mr. Kerr in a manner which gained for him the respect and confidence of all classes. He was obliged to proceed on sick leave at the close of the year, when Captain Cole assumed charge, and the annexed report is therefore submitted by him under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances. Lieutenant Van Someren was for a short time Assistant Forest Conservator in Coorg as well as in the Ashtagram Division of Mysore, and is a very promising young Officer. His successor, Mr. C. A. Dobbs, is active and zealous. The Native Assistant, Mr. C. Soobia, has done his work well, and the Head and Naib Serishtadars, who are the representatives of Coorg popular feeling, as well as high officers of Government, deserve well of the State for their loyal attachment to its interests.

BANGALORE,
31*st July* 1865.

(Signed) L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—*Land Revenue.*

Sources.

1. Hitherto the Land Revenue of Coorg has been derived from the innumerable wet fields to be found in the winding valleys of its mountainous regions, and from the dry lands of the Yeloosavirashemey Talook; but the year under review witnessed the abolition of the Haulut tax on coffee, and introduction of an acreage assessment on the land; and consequently one of the extra branches of the revenue has become converted into a regular and permanent source of the income of the Province: a source which will annually increase, till every available acre of land shall have been taken up for the cultivation of coffee, now become naturalized to the country. I purpose, however, for the present year, to treat the tax on coffee, as hitherto, as an extra source of revenue.

Land Revenue.

2. The Land Revenue for Coorg, during the past year, amounted to Rs. 2,70,022-2-8 against Rs. 2,46,405-9-6 of the year previous, thus showing an increase of Rs. 23,616-9-2.

Demand, Collection, and Balance

3. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 4,68,824-0-10, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 3,517-6-3 of the year previous, and the actual realizations to Rs. 4,05,872-15-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,951-1-8, of which Rs. 19,490-7-10 were paid in by the 20th instant. This balance was due principally to the sale of sandalwood having taken place at so late a date that the greater portion of the proceeds were not recoverable till after the close of the year.

Land Revenue from 1834 to 1865.

4. The total Land Revenue of Coorg in 1834, when the Sovereignty of the Province was assumed by the British Government, amounted to Rs. 89,915-6-3; and the subjoined Tabular Statement will show the steady progress of the Revenue under this head :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
1834	...	...	89,915	6	3
1835	...	...	92,064	11	7
1845	...	...	1,08,498	10	9
1855	...	...	1,28,917	0	10
1865	...	...	1,67,803	8	4

Distribution.

5. The Revenue is distributed as follows over the various Talooks of the Province :—

No.	TALOOKS.	No. of Villages.	1863-64.			1864-65.			Increase.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Mercara	57	20,392	15	4	21,669	12	3	1,276	12	11
2	Paddynaknaad ...	55	21,144	6	8	22,562	15	1	1,418	8	5
3	Yeddaynaknaad...	49	37,512	12	9	39,161	13	7	1,649	0	10
4	Kiggutnaad ...	63	37,797	11	2	38,364	9	11	566	14	9
5	Nunjrajputten ...	115	19,120	13	5	19,855	6	7	734	9	2
6	Yeloosavirashemey	168	25,991	7	10	26,188	14	11	197	7	1
	Total...	507	1,61,960	3	2	1,67,803	8	4	5,843	5	2

Other items.

6. In a country like Coorg, where forests and unculturable wastes abound, it has been customary to count as land Revenue, the items in the following Table, which will show the collections of last year as contrasted with those of the previous year :—

No.		1863-64.			1864-65.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Rents from Cardamom Lands. ...	27,317	13	3	26,584	13	10
2	Sandalwood	48,449	4	9	50,504	2	6
3	Timber.	6,783	1	1	23,822	1	0
4	Forest Produce....	1,895	8	3	1,307	9	0
	Total ...	84,445	6	4	1,02,218	10	4
	Add Regular Land Revenue.	1,61,960	3	2	1,67,803	8	4
	Grand Total.	2,46,405	9	6	2,70,022	2	8

Cardamoms.

7. The decrease in the Cardamom Tax is due to some of the jungles having been granted for coffee cultivation. These cardamom jungles were leased for a period of ten years, which expire on the 30th April next. This being the last year of the lease, the native holders are endeavouring to sell their leases ; and it is necessary to be careful how such transfers are authorized, as the majority of the European purchasers are under the fallacious impression that the purchase of the cardamom leases conveys a right and title to the forests and land.

Sandalwood.

8. The sandalwood realized an average of Rs. 67-5-4 per candy. The Revenue from this source will doubtless increase under the supervision of the new Forest Department.

Timber.

9. There were 2,329 logs of teak sold at Rs. 17,421-1-0 during the year, and an average of Rs. 7-7-8 per log was realized ; and 7,267 logs of other descriptions of wood were sold and realized Rs. 6,067-7-0, making an aggregate revenue of Rs. 23,488-8-0. The cost of conveyance is so high, owing to the great demand for carriage in Coorg and to the difficult line of country, as to cause a depreciation in the value of timber. This, however, will be to a

great extent remedied, when the roads now under construction and those projected are opened out.

Minor items of Forest Revenue.

10. The other sources of Forest Revenue are comprised under the following items :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Honey and Bees' wax	1,425 0 0	860 0 0
Yellow dye	60 0 0	45 0 0
Tamarind	280 0 0	209 0 0
Pepper	47 3 8	46 5 3
Resin	130 10 0	122 8 5
Arecanut	24 5 7	24 11 4
Total ...	1,895 3 3	1,307 9 0

The decrease under this head is due to so many of the Forests having been felled for coffee cultivation.

Land Tenures.

11. The different tenures of land in Coorg were fully described by Captain LeHardy in his Report for 1834-35, which the Commissioner has lately caused to be printed. The tenures originally existing in the country have been recognised and adopted by the British Government; and the settlement is of a permanent nature; and increase in the old items of land revenue can only be looked for by extended cultivation; whilst the coffee lands will also become permanently assessed, as soon as they attain the maximum rate of two Rupees per acre.

Wet Lands.

12. The assessment on wet lands, in the several Talooks, was as follows :—

No.	Tenures.	Assessment, 1863-64.	Assessment, 1864-65.
1	Jummah	46,746 15 0	47,264 15 11
2	Sagoo	89,422 2 5	89,332 13 10
3	Enam	11,403 7 3	11,403 7 3
4	Oombly	6,874 10 10	6,869 0 8
5	Jodee	6,192 2 10	6,183 10 4
	Total ...	1,60,639 6 4	1,61,054 0 0

Dry Lands.

13. The subjoined table will show the revenue derived from dry land cultivation :—

No.	Talook.	Jummah.	Sagoo.	Garden.	Fields or Thoondoos.
1	Mercara	...	...	...	112 0 0
2	Paddynaknaad	...	...	448 11 10	
3	Yeddaynaknaad	...	...	...	16 11 2
4	Kiggutnad	...	...	...	7,491 0 2
5	Nunjrajputten	...	...	...	
6	Yeloosavirashemey	...	...		1,068 1 5
	Total ...	...	..	448 11 10	8,687 12 9

Revenue in kind.

14. The amount of land revenue paid in kind was Rs. 19,352-8, against Rs. 14,614-15-1 of the year previous.

Proportion of remissions to Land Revenue.

15. The remissions allowed during the year under review were made under the following heads:—

1	Waste land	7,751	14	11
2	Salary of Potails, &c.	2,370	6	1
3	Failure of crops	132	12	0
4	For losses incurred by fire	81	0	0
	Total ...	10,336	1	0

The proportion of remissions to land revenue was 6·15 per cent.; and, irrespective of that allowed on waste lands was 1·53.

Ryots.

16. The number of cultivating Ryots, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Jummah Ryots	3,353	3,308
Sagoo	5,793	5,828
Oombly	390	452
Cultivating Dry Land	1,776	1,776
Total ...	11,312	11,364

Rentals.

17. The figures given below will show the rental of each Talook, inclusive of House-tax, and the average rent paid by each Ryot:—

	Talooks.	No. of Ryots.	Total Assessment.	Average of each Ryot.
1	Mercara	1,330	21,669 13 3	16 4 8
2	Paddynaknaad	1,388	22,562 15 1	16 4 1
3	Yeddaynaknaad	1,620	39,161 13 7	24 2 9
4	Kiggutnad	1,293	38,364 9 11	29 10 9
5	Nunjrajputten	2,945	19,855 6 7	6 11 10
6	Yeloosavirashemey	2,788	26,188 14 11	9 7 3
	Total ...	11,364	1,67,803 8 4	14 12 3

Holdings.

18. The highest rent paid by any Ryot was Rs. 190-6-6, and the lowest Rs. 0-2; and the largest extent of holding was 6,536¼ butties, and the smallest 1¼ butties. This does not include the banay or pasture lands attached to the holdings of the Ryots.

PART II.—*Other Branches of Revenue.*

Abkaree.

19. The most important of the minor branches of revenue in this Province is the Abkaree, which amounted to Rs. 1,41,396-14-10, and shows an increase of Rs. 5,470-14-5.

Sudder Distillery.

20. I fully concur with my predecessors in considering that the Government should withdraw, as much as possible, from the direct manufacture and supply of liquor to the people committed to its care; but at the same time due precautions must be adopted to ensure that the spirit which is permitted to be sold shall be wholesome, and of a kind suited to the wants of the people.

The remarks passed by the Government of India on this subject, as contained in the last Administration Report, have led to the preparation of a scheme for the introduction of the Sudder Distillery system which I hope shortly to submit.

Items of extra revenue.

21. The following table will show the items of the extra revenue under their respective heads, as contrasted with the previous year:—

No.	ITEMS.	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Abkaree	1,34,430 0 5	1,40,491 14 10	6,061 14 5	...
2	Coffee Haulut	58,585 10 10	15,056 7 4	...	43,529 3 6
3	Income Tax	6,496 7 11	6,866 10 0	370 2 1	...
4	Stamps	15,493 15 6	17,262 8 3	1,768 8 9	...
5	Mohaturfa	6,062 2 1	6,466 13 5	404 11 4	...
6	Fines	3,975 9 3	2,907 0 7	...	1,068 8 8
7	Unclaimed property ...	777 14 10	298 0 5	...	479 14 5
8	Local Fund	678 13 0	...	...	678 13 0
9	Miscellaneous	2,853 0 2	2,970 12 9	117 12 5	...
	Total ...	2,29,353 10 0	1,92,320 3 7	8,823 1 2	45,756 7 7
	Deduct Increase	...	...	...	8,823 1 2
	Net Decrease	...	...	...	36,933 6 6

Abolition of Haulut.

22. The large decrease in coffee is explained elsewhere, and is due to the fact that the tax on coffee was abolished on the 1st May last; but the sum shewn under this head was due under the previous system, and was subsequently collected.

Income Tax.

23. The increase under this head amounts to Rs. 370-2-1, and the outstanding balance to Rs. 1,000.

Stamps.

24. The increase under the head of Stamps would indicate the advancing prosperity of the country and increase in its trade.

Other Items.

25. The other items call for no particular remark.

Octroi.

26. There are no regular town duties in Coorg; but a duty on sundry articles is levied at the weekly fairs, and realized Rs. 1,205-7-11.

Ferries. 27. The Ferries maintained in Coorg number 9, and are annually put up to auction. Rupees 124-7 were realized from this source, and Rs. 26 the year previous.

Salt. 28. No revenue is derived from salt, which is imported into Coorg free of duty from the Western Coast.

Koomree Cultivation. 29. Koomree cultivation has been strictly prohibited.

PART III.—*Local Funds.*

Local Funds. 30. The funds under this head, during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 10,111-3, and consisted of the following items :—

1. One per cent. Income Tax	6,868	5	6
2. Pound Fund.	3,242	13	6
Total Rs. ...	10,111	3	0

Rupees 361-2 were expended in carrying out the trace of the new road to be constructed from Mercara to Talla Caveri.

Municipal. 31. The municipal element has not yet been introduced in this Province, and though I am of the opinion that the inhabitants should be induced to contribute towards sanitary and municipal improvements, still I consider that a strong executive head is better adapted to carry out such measures in a country like Coorg.

PART IV.—*Miscellaneous.*

The Season. 32. The season for coffee was very indifferent, and but moderate crops were obtained. The season for the other crops was pretty fair.

Tuccavee. 33. There was no Tuccavee advance made during the year to indigent ryots.

Rain-fall. 34. The total rain-fall of the year amounted to 143 inches 59 cents, against 135·19 of the year previous. If the fall of the two years has been accurately gauged, this result would tend to show that the denudation of the forests in Coorg has not affected the rain-fall. This may, however, be accounted for by the fact that the mountains of Coorg are so little removed from the Western Coast that they must receive the full force of the monsoons dashing up against them. I do not anticipate, therefore, that in future years the rain-fall will be less ; but the clearing of so many forests will lead to a less retention of the water, which will flow off more rapidly to the streams and rivers, and a greater volume will be apt suddenly to flow down the River Caveri, and lead to disastrous results in the lower country.

Sanitary Statistics. 35. The sanitary condition of the Province has been good, as evinced by the small percentage of deaths to population.

Cholera and fever have been the chief causes of mortality, and have prevailed principally in the months of April and May, when, as the Coorgs express it, the new and old waters mix together. The deaths from these diseases were respectively 359 and 850, out of a total number of 3,774 deaths. The total of the preceding year was 2,907.

36. The prospects for the future are highly encouraging. Copious and timely falls of rain have led to the various operations of agriculture being vigorously commenced. The coffee blossomed this season most luxuriantly, and there is every promise of abundant crops.

Future prospects.

General Remarks.

37. The Jummah ryots of Coorg enjoy the privilege of claiming land to an indefinite extent, at the jummah rate of five Rupees per annum for every 100 butties; but are prevented by the terms of their tenure from sub-letting these lands. Owing, however, to the desertion of their predial slaves, numbers of them find it extremely difficult, in these days of scarcity and high prices of labor, to cultivate even their hereditary holdings. A general request has therefore been preferred for permission to sub-let their lands; and I hope shortly to submit the report called for by the Commissioner on the subject, which is one of far greater importance than it would *primâ facie* appear, and must carefully be considered in all its bearings and probable future consequences; more especially as such permission may tend to numbers of Zemindars, or large landed proprietors, speedily springing up.

Sub-letting of Jummah Lands.

Section III.—Education.

38. The cause of Education has steadily progressed in Coorg, during the past year, under the able and zealous supervision of the Reverend G. Richter, in whom the Government have an efficient servant, and the Coorgs, a devoted friend. The zealous labors of this gentleman are too well known to the Commissioner to require any comments from me.

Progress.

39. The Central School at Mercara entered on its annual career under most promising circumstances; but the resignation of the European Assistant, through ill-health, threw the whole burden of the work again on the Principal, who, in addition, had to supervise the erection of the new buildings for the Central School. A new Assistant has, however, been engaged at home, and is shortly expected out.

Central School.

40. The number of Scholars has risen from 114 in 1864 to 130 in 1865, and they are composed of the following races:—

Number of Scholars.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Coorgs	77	81
Hindoos	28	35
Christians	5	10
Mahomedans	4	4
Total,	114	130

41. The Hindoostanee School was this year incorporated with the Central School, and the number of pupils amounted to 14.

Hindoostanee School.

New buildings for Central School.

42. The new buildings for the Central School have steadily progressed, though the difficulties of building at Mercara are very great. The Boarding House has been completed, and is now used as the School House, pending the completion of that building. The Principal's Quarters have also been nearly completed, and a portion of it will be at once available for the European Assistant. Owing to the great rise in wages and prices of building materials, the original estimate will be much exceeded. It was decided that the present School-building should be sold, and the proceeds appropriated towards the new buildings ; but it has now been proposed to retain the present building for the Civil Dispensary, in which case a further grant in lieu will have to be made.

District Schools.

43. Four new Vernacular Schools opened during the year, raising the number of these Schools to 20 : of these 18 Schools were inspected by the Principal twice, thrice and four times in the year. The average daily attendance was 648, and the total number of pupils at the close of the year was 780 boys and 35 girls. I inspected a few of these Nâd Schools during the latter portion of the Jamabundy which I had to conduct, and was much pleased to observe the keen anxiety to acquire knowledge and general intelligence displayed by the pupils. I have also visited the Central School, and watched the boys at their daily lessons, and have been much pleased with the aptitude of the pupils and the zeal of the instructors.

Cost of Pupils.

44. The average annual cost to Government of educating each pupil in the District Schools was Rs. 2-2-6 ; whilst in the Central School it amounted to Rs. 40-9.

School Fees.

45. The total of School fees, inclusive of a balance of the year previous, amounted to Rs. 185-5-6.

Private Schools.

46. In addition to the Government District Schools, there are 21 private Schools in Coorg, with an attendance of 292 pupils ; which raises the total number of children under education in Coorg to 1,237 ; which would give, assuming the population at 1,19,118, ten children at School to every 1,000 souls, and one to every 19 families.

German Mission School.

47. Irrespective of the Schools already alluded to, I would mention that the German (Basel) Mission, established a Vernacular School about five years ago at Anantapoor in Amathnad, the average attendance at which is ten boys and seven girls. Two of the former pupils are now studying at the Mangalore School as Catechists.

Catholic Mission Schools.

48. The Catholic Mission also established in 1859 Vernacular Schools at Mercara and at Fraserpett, the average attendance at which is 20 and 30 boys respectively.

Village School Masters.

49. The Village School Masters come in to Mercara once in two months, and a conference is held with them by the Principal of the Central School, which is productive of great benefit. The status of these teachers has been much raised, and it may fairly be anticipated that a great corresponding benefit will be conferred on the pupils entrusted to their charge.

Grants-in-aid.

50. No Grants-in-aid have as yet been made in Coorg. The total expenditure under the head of Education was Rs. 7,160-8 against Rs. 5,289 of the year previous.

Endowment of Central School.

51. In conclusion I may here state, as a remarkable instance of the interest evinced by this peculiar and most interesting people in the cause of Education, that a number of the leading Coorgs have subscribed towards the formation of a coffee plantation as an endowment for the School, and to make it as self-supporting as possible; the Commissioner having kindly made a free grant of a jungle for this purpose, and 60 acres have already been cleared, and will be planted out this season.

Section IV.—Public Works.

Part I.—*Original Works.*

Original Works.

52. The total sum, expended on Original Works, was Rs. 45,420, and was distributed as follows:—

Roads	14,854	0	0
Bridges	28,330	0	0
Accommodation to Travellers	2,236	0	0
Total ...	45,420	0	0

Military.

53. A sum of Rs. 191 was spent on the new entrance to the Fort, and an estimate for Rs. 1,250 was submitted about a year ago for finishing and putting up gates.

Civil Buildings.

54. Rupees 1,950 were expended under this head for an Overseer's lodge at Veerajenderpett, which will be finished in June next.

Communications.

55. The Mercara Codlipett Road, which will connect Coorg with the coffee-growing district of Munzerabad in Mysore, was taken in hand, and has been made available the entire distance for wheeled traffic.

Road from Veerajenderpett to Fraserpett.

56. The road from Veerajenderpett to Fraserpett was commenced, and a trace cut the whole length. Strenuous efforts were made to render the portion between Veerajenderpett and Anantapoor available for carts; but the work was stopped in consequence of the original allowance for it having been reduced.

Bridges.

57. Nine bridges were commenced on the Codlypett Road, of which the arches of five have been turned. Two bridges have also been constructed on the Cannanore and Mangalore Ghauts, and one nearly completed; and two more have been commenced on the Mysore Cannanore Road. Rupees 1,000 were advanced, from the Coorg Budget assignment, to the Executive Officer of the Madras Department of Public Works at Cannanore for the timber bridge at Kakeythodoo, which has been nearly finished.

Accommodation for Travellers.

58. Rupees 2,236 were expended on the construction of a Moosafirkhanah at Wottacolly on the Mangalore Ghaut.

Mercara Tul Cáveri Road.

59. The Civil authorities are about commencing a road from Mercara to Tul Cáveri, which will not only be useful to the thousands of pilgrims who annually resort to the source of the river, but will also open up many valuable localities for coffee cultivation. The line has been marked out the whole way and will be at once taken in hand.

Part II.—*Repairs.*

Expenditure.

60. The total expenditure for repairs, during the period under review, amounted to Rs. 29,675, of which Rs. 29,347 were expended on roads.

Main Ghaut Roads.

61. The main Ghaut Roads that traverse Coorg, and lead from Mysore to the Western Coast, aggregate 100 miles, and have been maintained in a tolerably efficient state.

Part III.—*Establishments.*

Cost and percentage.

62. The establishments have cost Rs. 12,130, or 12·016 per cent. of the total amount of Funds, which amounted to Rs. 1,00,944, inclusive of a small balance of the year previous.

General Remarks.

Expenditure and Balance.

63. The total expenditure, during the period under review, amounted to Rs. 91,150, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 9,794, inclusive of the outstanding advances and stock transactions.

New lines of road.

64. I have also proposed that the Mercara Tul Cáveri Road should be carried on to Soolia on the existing road to Mangalore. This extension would open out the slopes of the Western Ghauts for coffee cultivation. This line should also be connected with Veerajenderpett by a cross-road along the valley of the Cáveri past Nalknad; and it has already been recommended that the main road should be extended from Veerajenderpett to a point near the Brummaghiri Hills on the Wynaad frontier, by which Coorg and Wynaad would be placed in direct communication with each other. I cannot urge too strongly on the Government the necessity for carrying out these roads.

Difficulties to contend against.

65. The Executive Engineer has had serious difficulties to contend against in the general unhealthiness of the localities where works are being carried on. No less than six sub-divisional officers have been in Coorg during the past year, and have been obliged to leave through ill-health. The European Road Overseers were also all attacked with sickness, and one of them died.

66. The Budget allotment of one lakh of Rupees is equal to 24·63 per cent. of the total revenue. This may be considered a fair proportion, but is utterly inadequate for the many important works and lines of communication essential for the development of the resources of the country. It must be borne in mind, in considering the requirements of the Province, that Coorg is comparatively a narrow strip of country, through which run some of the most important communications to the Western Coast. It would therefore be but reasonable to expect Mysore and Madras to contribute towards the maintenance of those Ghaut Roads which now swallow up the greater portion of the available funds.

More funds requisite.

Madras and Mysore should contribute.

Section V.—*Post Office.*

67. There is not much to state under this head. The Mercara Office is still held in the house which has been condemned for the purpose. I have lately submitted a proposal for the removal of the jail from its present objectionable locality, and for the construction of a Sudder Jail on regular principles; and have advocated the location of Her Majesty's Post and Telegraph Offices in the buildings within the Fort, which will be set free by the removal of the jail. By adopting this course all the public Offices will be in close proximity to each other, and a great public advantage be thereby gained.

Post Office.

Section VI.—*Telegraph.*

68. The line of Telegraph from Mercara to Mangalore has been constructed, and was opened to the public on the 8th February last. It has not only proved a great benefit to local interests, but has placed the Ports of Madras and Mangalore in direct communication with each other, and has formed another link between the Eastern and Western Coasts. The continuation of this line, along the coast to Bombay, will be a great desideratum.

Line to Mangalore.

69. The building hitherto occupied by the Telegraph Office has been appropriated by the owner for private purposes, and another Bungalow has been leased for three years.

Telegraph Office.

Section VII.—*Railway.*

70. I much fear that the day is far distant when any Railway will approach Coorg much nearer than the existing lines; but, when we consider the vast extension of the system in other parts of the world, and the wonderful net-work of Railways, which is spread over the length and breadth of the countries in which the system has once taken root, it is impossible to state what limits will be placed to the advancing strides of the Iron Horse.

Railway.

71. Mr. Shaw, an enterprizing Planter located at Hoonsoor, has already projected a Tramway from Hoonsoor, which is 28 miles from the frontier of Coorg to Bangalore, that promising mart of Southern India, where Messrs. Binny & Co. of Madras have already erected steam machines for cleaning coffee;

Projected Tramway.

and the distant port of Madras has again entered on its career of rivalry with the ports of the Western Coast. The construction, however, of a line of Tramway from the foot of the Ghauts to the Western Ports, would enable those ports to hold their own.

Section VIII.—*Finance.*

Finances.

72. The finances of this Province continue to flourish, and evince that its career of material progress has only lately commenced. The several heads of revenue have already been shown in the Section relating to that branch; and the actual receipts may be shewn under the following items :—

No.		1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Land Revenue	1,62,964 8 1	1,67,804 12 4	4,840 4 3	
2	Abkaree	1,34,812 4 5	1,42,510 10 10	7,698 6 5	
3	Stamps	15,493 15 6	17,262 8 3	1,768 8 9	
4	Income Tax	6,496 7 11	6,866 10 0	370 2 1	
5	Excise	58,585 10 10	15,056 7 4		43,529 3 6
6	Postal	0 9 6			0 9 6
7	Miscellaneous	81,891 5 5	1,02,594 2 4	20,702 12 11	
	Total Ordinary ...	4,60,244 13 8	4,52,095 3 1	35,380 2 5	43,529 13 0
	Extraordinary ...	14,769 11 0	16,728 13 9	1,959 2 9	
	Grand Total ...	4,75,014 8 8	4,68,824 0 10	37,339 5 2	43,529 13 0
				Net Decrease....	6,190 7 10

Increase and expenditure.

73. The total income of the year under review was Rs.4,68,824-0-10, whilst the Civil expenditure, including all charges, was Rs. 2,08,846-15-2; the Public Works expenditure amounted to Rs. 92,595-0-4; and the Military was estimated at Rs. 1,50,000, making a total expenditure of Rs. 4,51,441-15-6; thus leaving a clear surplus of Rs. 17,382-1-4 to Government.

Items of increase.

74. As already stated, the falling off under excise is due to the abolition of the Halut Tax, but a large increase will be shown hereafter under Land Revenue, when the coffee estates begin to pay the acreage assessment. The large increase under the head of Miscellaneous is due to the following items :—

1	Sandalwood	2,104	8	1
2	Cardamom	410	12	11
3	Mohaturpha	404	11	4
4	Timber	17,038	15	11
5	Nuzzerkankey Fees	743	2	8
	Total ...	20,702	12	11

75. The ordinary expenditure under all heads, of the year previous, amounted to Rs. 2,27,299-14-8, and the surplus to Rs. 2,49,724-13-6; which, contrasted with the present year, shows an increase of Rs. 74,142-0-10 in expenditure, and a decrease of Rs. 82,441-12-2 in the surplus.

Surplus.

76. The subjoined table will show the particulars of expenditure under the principal heads.

Particulars of expenditure.

	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Revenue ...	66,660 5 0	77,672 4 1	11,011 15 1	...
2. Abkaree ...	47,843 1 5	43,937 11 0	...	3,905 6 5
3. Stamps ...	768 14 0	831 0 5	62 2 5	...
4. Excise ...	...	...	...	...
5 Postal ...	3,546 0 0	4,188 0 0	642 0 0	...
6. General charges.	2,689 0 0	3,432 0 0	743 0 0	...
7. Judicial ...	11,153 10 10	12,827 9 0	1,673 14 2	...
8. Medical ..	2,412 0 0	2,471 9 10	59 9 10	...
9, Pension ...	12,161 0 0	12,771 5 11	610 5 10	...
10. Education ...	5,289 0 0	18,160 8 0	12,871 8 0	...
11. Religious endowments to temples, &c ...	13,890 3 10	13,890 3 10	...	...
12. Ecclesiastical...	1,725 0 0	2,876 8 0	1,151 8 0	...
13 Miscellaneous...	13,807 3 6	15,788 3 1	980 15 7	...
Total ...	1,82,945 6 7	2,08,846 15 2	29,806 15 0	3,905 6 5
EXTRAORDINARY.				
Public Works ...	44,354 8 1	92,595 0 4	48,240 8 3	...
Grand Total ...	2,27,299 14 8	3,01,441 15 6	78,047 7 3	3,905 6 5

The increase under expenditure is principally due to a larger sum having been expended on Public Works during the year under review. The next item, which shows a large increase, is that of Education; and is caused by the grant of Rs. 11,000 for the new Central School Buildings and by the cost of new Furniture, and Principal's Travelling allowance.

The increase under Revenue was due to the following items:—

1. Appointment of Native Assistant and his Establishment...	4,591	0 0
2. Revenue Survey ... .:.	3,500	0 0
3. Revised Forest Establishment... ...	2,700	0 0

and in the Judicial charges to the enhanced price of provisions, and on account of a revision of Establishments.

The grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the erection of the Mission Chapel at Anandapoor caused an increase under the head of Ecclesiastical.

77. The necessity for an increase under the head of Civil Establishments has already been urged by my predecessors. It should be remembered that the present Talook Establishments were formed at a time when there was scarcely more to do than to collect a small revenue from comparatively a few rice-fields; and that the additional work, both Revenue and Judicial, thrown on the Talook Officials by the increasing civilization of the country, by the vast quantity of land taken up for coffee cultivation, and by the numerous returns and statistical data called for in the present day, is so heavy as to render it difficult, if not impossible, for these officials to discharge their duties satisfactorily either to the Government or to themselves. I may state that this increase of work extends through all Departments.

Necessity for increase in Establishments.

78. In exemplification of these remarks, I may here state that the number of Miscellaneous Reports, &c., disposed of during the previous year, was 27,311; whilst during the year under review it amounted to 42,755. The work in the Treasury Department has also much increased, the total receipts and disbursements amounting respectively to Rs. 7,23,375-4-7 and Rs. 7,64,987-11-11; whilst in 1861-62 they only amounted to Rs. 4,89,553-9-9 and Rs. 4,92,787-5-9.

Increase in work.

79. It will have been observed that the outstanding balances shown at the close of the year are comparatively large; and it would be as well to pass in review the several items composing that balance, and the various causes which have led to their non-adjustment. The balance for the previous year remaining uncovered amounted to Rs. 2,689-10,0 and was composed of the following items:—

Balances of the year previous.

1.	Bees' wax	1,113	12	0
2.	Land Revenue	1	4	0
3.	Cardamom Tax	663	12	0
4.	Sandalwood	886	14	6
5.	Resin	5	11	0
6.	Pepper	0	12	6
7.	Nuzzerkankey Fees	17	8	0
	Total Rs. ...	2,689	10	0

80. Out of this sum the item of Rs. 1,113-12 under the head of Bees' Wax is a balance of the year 1862-63, and is irrecoverable in consequence of the utter failure and bankruptcy of the contractor for that year. Permission will have to be obtained to write off this sum. The amount under Sandalwood has since been recovered, and active measures are being adopted for the recovery of the other items; as also of those of the balance of the year under review still remaining uncollected.

Irrecoverable Balance.

81. The outstanding balance of the year under report was composed of the following items, but a portion of the amount has since been recovered :—

Balances of the present yea

	Items.	Amount due.	Since recovered up to 20th May 1865.
1	Sandalwood and roots	25,141 7 0	12,557 14 6
2	Timber	14,550 4 0	5,002 4 0
3	Stamps	147 0 0	147 0 0
4	Income Tax	1,000 0 0	574 2 0
5	Coffee Gardens	10,758 0 0	0 0 0
6	Abkaree	3,580 4 8	0 0 0
7	Cardamom Tax	6,336 7 5	651 4 0
8	Land Revenue	342 9 1	0 0 0
9	Mohaturpha	512 6 0	471 15 0
10	Nuzzerkankey Fees	461 2 8	0 0 0
11	Sundries	132 6 10	85 12 4
	Total Rs. ...	62,951 1 8	19,490 7 10

The amounts due for Sandalwood and Timber are not payable till July, but due security has been taken for the payment.

82. It will have been observed that the decrease under the head of Coffee amounted to Rs. 43,529-3-6. This loss is but of a temporary nature, and was occasioned by the abolition of the Halut and the introduction of the assessment on the land. The Halut realized Rs. 58,585-10-10 during the previous year, and taking only the 42,000 acres already surveyed at Rs. 2 an acre, to which rate the coffee estates will progressively reach, the realizations will amount in a few years to Rs. 84,000. This revenue will be permanent, and will not fluctuate as the Halut did, according to the nature of the crops.

Anticipated increase under Coffee.

83. The cash balance on the 30th April 1865 amounted to Rs. 3,05,368-15-4.

Cash balance.

84. I have already shown that the surplus, inclusive of the charges for Public Works and Military, amounts to Rs. 17,382-1-4, or 3·7 per cent. of the total revenue, or to Rs. 2,41,525 exclusive of those charges. This latter would be 48·4 per cent. of the revenue. A portion of these charges may be properly considered as debitable to Madras and Mysore, and the Province of Coorg may thus be considered to contribute towards the general expenses attendant on the Government of India.

Coorg contributes towards general Government of India.

Section IX.—*Political.*

85. The Political state of Coorg remains unaltered; and the people continue devoted to the British rule. Chenna Bussapah, whose precipitate flight with his wife Devamajee, the daughter of Linga Rajindra, to escape the atrocities of the last Rajah of Coorg, led to those enquiries on the part of our Government which terminated in the final advance in Coorg and deposition of its Rajah, still survives and continues to lead a peaceful life devoted to agricultural pursuits.

Chenna Bussapah.

Loyalty of Coorgs.

86. I was apprehensive, after despatching the Annual Report of the Judicial Administration of the Province, that the opinions put forth by me, in deprecating any change in the Police system of Coorg, with regard to the loyalty and fidelity of the people, would be considered premature and of little value, as coming from one who had but such a limited experience of the institutions of the country, and of the dispositions, habits, and customs of its inhabitants. I trust, however, that I shall not lay myself open to the imputation of egotism when I assent that I have been much pleased since to find that the Coorgs won the same opinion from General Fraser in 1834. This distinguished Officer, writing immediately after the capture of Coorg in April 1834 to the Government of Madras, states: —

"The people generally of Coorg appear to me to be naturally a fine race, quiet, docile, and obedient."

Sir Mark Cubbon's Proclamation.

87. The Coorgs continued to enjoy the confidence of the Local Government to that extent as to lead to the Proclamation of Sir Mark Cubbon, the late Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, permitting the Coorgs to retain the use of their arms, after that eventful period of Indian History, when British supremacy had trembled in the balance. That Proclamation is looked upon by them with no small satisfaction and pride to this day, and as the copy in this Office is believed to be the only one in existence, and bears at its head a medallion representing a Coorg in full costume and with all his arms, I would beg to annex a photographic copy kindly taken by the Rev. Mr. Richter.

Chiefs of Coorg.

88. The different races in Coorg were photographed a few years ago for the Government, and for submission to the Home Government, but no copies were taken of the class of the Chiefs of Coorg, through whose able, zealous, and cordial assistance the administration of the country has been so successfully carried on. I have therefore much pleasure in submitting a photograph of the three leading men in Coorg, as samples of that class which has proved of such essential use to the British Government. It may also interest the Government to see the photographs of the officials generally of the Province, which I am enabled to add through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Richter.

Section X.—*Miscellaneous.*

Population.

Census.

89. No regular census has been taken of the population of Coorg during the period under review, nor I believe at any antecedent period, and owing to its fluctuating nature, and the difficulty of accurately gauging the number in such a country, no satisfactory results would be attained by attempting a census at present.

Births and Deaths.

90. The population according to the Local Returns for the past year, amounted to 1,19,118 souls, against 1,17,346 of the year previous. The births were 4,088, and the deaths 3,774, leaving an increase of 1,772.

Percentage to population.

91. The per-centage of births to population is 3·431. The total of the deaths for the whole Province was 3,774, or 3·216 per-centage of the population.

Castes.

92. The existing census returns exhibit the following particulars as regards the several races in Coorg :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Coorgs	24,140	25,534
Hindoos, Mahomedans and Christians ...	93,206	93,584
Total ...	1,17,346	1,19,118

Registration of Deaths.

93. A regular system of registration of deaths has only been introduced in the towns of Mahadeopet (Mercara) and Veerajenderpett, in which the deaths have been respectively 170 and 103, or 3·749 and 4·761 per cent. of the populaton. This system is carried out through the Local Police and Shetties, without causing the slightest vexation to the people.

Increase of population.

94. In 1839 the number of Coorgs was estimated at 17,096 and the other races at 64,341, making an aggregate of 81,437 souls. From these statistics it would appear that the Coorgs have increased by 49·34 per cent., and other castes by 45·45.

Agriculture.

Rice Lands.

95. Rice culture is the principal agricultural pursuit in Coorg, and is carried on in the valleys of its mountainous regions. The implements of husbandry are of the same primitive character as elsewhere. In consequence of the predial serfs taking employment with Europeans on coffee plantations, and of the great scarcity to labour, large tracts of rice-fields are lying waste in Coorg ; but the European Planters are beginning to take up such lands and expressly import labour, with the view of securing a supply of food for the coolies, employed on their coffee plantations.

Coffee cultivation.

96. Coffee cultivation has extended as rapidly as it was anticipated, and the primeval forests of Coorg are rapidly disappearing before the axe of the Planter. The newly formed Conservancy Department will however, I hope, cause some to be spared. The particulars of the revenue derived from coffee has already been given under its proper head. The exact number of acres taken up for coffee cultivation cannot be given till the present operations of the Survey Department be concluded. It is difficult to say when the coffee plant was first introduced into Coorg, but it is stated to have been brought about 50 years ago by some Maplahs. It may be interesting to mention that there are some gigantic plants, or rather trees, in Nacknaad and Kuddiethnaad, which are said to be 45 years old, and still to bear fruit.

Tea.

97. The cultivation of tea plants has been tried to a limited extent, though not with much success, owing to the seed arriving in bad condition. I have, however, seen some plants that have appeared very healthy and promising.

98. The Cinchona plants in the Government experimental garden have thriven to a greater extent even than was anticipated. They were planted on 24th August 1863, and some of the plants have attained a height of 7 and 7½ feet. The measurements of growth during the past nine months is shown by the following lines which represent two rows of trees in the garden :—

Cinchona.

4th August 1864.	F. I. 1 6	F. I. ...	F. I. 3 3	F. I. 2 8½	F. I. 2 9	F. I. 1 10	F. I. 1	F. I. 3 3	F. I. 2 6½
18th May 1865.	3 6½	...	4 7½	3 9	3 10	3 2	3 2	4 3	3 6
	Dead								
4th August 1864.	0	2 10	2 5½	2 2½	3 1	2 8	2 5	4 ½	2 11
18th May 1865.	0	5 5	4 2	4 6	5 3½	4 3	4 3	7 0	5 8
	Dead								

The several methods of propagation have been most successfully tried, and the plantation might be indefinitely extended. In a country like Coorg, it is a subject for consideration whether the planting of Cinchona trees would not form a legitimate branch of the Forest Conservancy Department.

Area of land under cultivation.

99. The area of land under cultivation, as contrasted with the year previous, is as follows :—

Tenures.	1863-64. No. of Buttics	No. of Cundagas.	Moodies.	Thoondoos.	No. of Trees.	1864-65. No. of Buttics.	No. of Cundagas.	Moodies.	Thoondoos.	No. of Trees.
Wet ...	18,75,645¼	30,552½	774	...	...	18,85,506½	30,632½	774	...	...
Dry ...	.....	.....	...	5,297¾	...	.....	.....	...	5,396 10/16	26,553
Gardens..	.....	.....	...	...	26,553	.....	.....	...	...	...

Forests.

Conservancy Department.

100. The organization of the Forest Conservancy Department has been completed, and I trust a prosperous career is now before it. The formation of such a Department has been much wanted. The Superintendent could not personally inspect all the forests applied for, and had to trust to the reports of the local authorities, who were often made interested parties, as to whether the forests were available or not; but now the Assistant Conservator of Forests is deputed to inspect, and report on all such forests. Consequently many forests containing valuable timber trees are reserved for working, or others are preserved as being at the source of streams. Incalculable benefits have thus already been conferred by the formation of

the Department, and the Superintendent has had greater leisure afforded for the performance of his more legitimate duties.

Valuable trees

101. The sandal and teak trees have been entirely reserved for working by the Forest Department, and the following 17 descriptions of timber trees, &c., have been considered as valuable, and have been priced at the rates affixed opposite to them; and are given on the license system.

1	Blackwood	10	Rupees	each.
2	Ebony	6	,,	,,
3	Coovai	10	,,	,,
4	Honna	6	,,	,,
5	Anjili or Iyanee	10	,,	,,
6	Iroopoo	6	,,	,,
7	Arsintaga	3-8	,,	,,
8	Nundy	4-8	,,	,,
9	Mutty	4	,,	,,
10	Champaka	4	,,	,,
11	Halasoo	4	,,	,,
12	Dindaga	4	,,	,,
13	Noga Murra	3	,,	,,
14	Nowladee	3	,,	,,
15	Bilwar	3	,,	,,
16	Mula Neeralay	3	,,	,,
17	Bamboos per 1,000... ...	3	,,	,,

Trees sold.

102. The new system of Forest Conservancy commences with the current official year, and I hope to be able to submit hereafter a separate report, embodying the results of the former system from the first year, in which attention was drawn to the subject, up to the close of the past year. I may here state that the number of trees cut during the past year was 9,596, consisting of the following descriptions:—

1. Teak
2. Honay.
3. Blackwood.
4. Poon.
5. Hajenee-Murah.
6. Iroopoo or Iron-wood, and other descriptions of inferior kinds.

Revenue from Timber.

103. There was a balance of 1863-64 of Rs. 8,248, due on account of timber, and trees of the value of Rs. 19,908-15 were sold during the past year, making an aggregate of Rs. 28,156-15. A deduction of Rs .4,115 had to be made for trees applied for, but not taken, leaving Rs. 24,041-15 leviable from this source.

Teak.

104. There were 2,329 teak trees sold, which realized an average of Rs. 7-7-8 per tree.

Timber Depôts.

105. It is proposed to form Timber Depôts and to undertake the working of some of the large tracts of Forests; and the best results financially as well as in a conservancy point of view, may be confidently anticipated.

Survey of Coffee Estates.

106. A regular survey of the coffee estates was commenced in 1863, with the view of facilitating the introduction of the acreage system of assessment, in lieu of the obsolete and objectionable Halut. There were 208 estates, comprising an area of 42,000 acres, surveyed up to the close of the year under review. Of these 135 estates, with an area of 28,000 acres, were surveyed previous to the 1st May 1864, and 73 estates, with an area of 14,323 acres, were surveyed during the past official year.

Decrease in out-turn explained.

107. It will thus be seen that the out-turn in acres was considerably less during the past year: this was partly caused by the loss of an active and experienced Surveyor, and partly by the fact that during the first year, an estate of 8,000 acres was completed in one month; it of course being easier to show more work, by doing the larger estates than the smaller planta-tions.

Cost of Survey.

108. The total expenditure on account of the survey up to 30th April 1865 was Rs. 30,938-13-9, and for the year under review, Rs. 15,475, or Rs. 1-1-3 per acre surveyed.

Demarkation of Boundaries.

109. The progress of the survey has been much delayed by the want of powers to compel the clearance and demarkation of boundaries. Act XXVIII of 1860, has, however, now been made applicable to this Province, and Captain Hessey, the able head of the Madras Revenue Survey, has lately paid a visit to Coorg, and is now engaged in thoroughly re-organizing the Department, so that I hope the next working season will see operations more vigorously and successfully carried on.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Vaccination.

Dispensary.

110. The hospital and dispensary have been removed for the rains to the native traveller's bungalow, and the building formerly occupied by the hospital, placed at the disposal of the travelling native public. The present school buildings will, however, be available for the hospital immediately after the monsoon.

Patients.

111. The following statement will show the number of patients treated :—

Description.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.
In-patients	177	154	23
Out-patients	3,041	3,037	4
Total ...	3,218	3,191	27

The institution has been made self-supporting by the subscriptions of the Residents of Coorg, both Europeans and Natives.

Realizations.

112. The realizations during the past year, inclusive of a small sum of the year previous, amounted to Rs. 3,119-1-2, and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,693-6-1, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 1,425-11-1.

Cost.

113. The annual average cost of each patient was (in-door and out-door) Rs. 0-8-5, and the daily cost of each in-door patient was Rs. 0-2.

Vaccination.

114. There were three Vaccinators employed during the year. The number of cases vaccinated was 627, out of which 484 proved successful, against 1,231 cases, of which 1,109 were successful and 122 failures, of the year previous. This result is not satisfactory, and shows that remedial measures are necessary. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the heavy monsoons prevailing in Coorg, render vaccination impracticable during the months of June, July, August and September.

Medicial Officer.

115. I may add in conclusion that great credit is due to Dr. J. P. Nash for the zealous attention he devoted to all branches of the duties devolving upon him.

Fairs.

Principal Fairs.

116. The principal fairs held in Coorg are at the following places—

1. Mercara.
2. Veerajenderpett.
3. Ponapapett.
4. Fraserpett.
5. Ramasawmy Kunvé.
6. Somarpett.
7. Sanevarsanttie.
8. Kodlipett.

The marts are much frequented, and are a great convenience to the numerous coolies who are employed on the coffee plantations. They also tend to increase internal trade and to develope the resources of the country. Those held on the eastern and northern portions of Coorg are also much frequented by the Ryots of the adjoining portions of Mysore.

Articles and prices

117. In the appendix will be found a statement of the different descriptions of articles sold at those marts, the average quantity per annum, and their prices.

Ponnapett.

118. Ponnapett, called after the Dewan Pŏnnappah, who was of so much use to the British on the first assumption of the Government of Coorg, has been found so unhealthy, and so removed from the existing communications, that it is now being removed to Cookundabukka, which is situated in the Hathgutnaad of the Kiggutnaad Talook.

Conclusion.

Assistant Conservator of Forests and Native Assistant Superintendent.

119. In bringing this report to a close, it becomes my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Commissioner, the zealous and energetic manner in which Mr. C. A. Dobbs, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, has discharged the duties that have devolved upon him. Mr. C. Soobiah, my Native Assistant, has also rendered much valuable

assistance in the discharge of the onerous duties connected with the Treasury, and in the disposal of the miscellaneous work referred to him.

Sub-Establishment.

120. The whole of the Civil Establishments, with few exceptions, have worked well and zealously; and my best thanks are due to the heads of Departments, more especially to my Head Sheristadar Mauthunda Appachunnah and Naib Sheristadar Kongundra Appiah.

121. In conclusion, I would again express a hope that the Government will extend its indulgent consideration to the many imperfections of this report, on the score of the limited period during which I have had the honor of holding the important charge of the Province entrusted to my care.

SUPT.'S OFFICE;
COORG,
20*th May* 1865.

(Signed) R. A. COLE,
Offg. Supt. of Coorg.

APPENDIX.

ON THE LAND SURVEY BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF REVENUE SURVEY.

During the official year 1864-65, 73 coffee estates measuring 14,323 acres, have been surveyed.

The total expenditure has been Rs. 15,475 or Rs. 691 per square mile, or Rs. 1-1-3 per acre.

The maps of 197 estates have been lithographed. By the close of the monsoon the lithographed maps of all estates that have been surveyed will be ready, and the party will take the field without any arrears.

Great difficulty has been found in inducing proprietors to clear and define the boundaries of their estates. Now that Act XXVIII of 1860 has been extended to Coorg, this difficulty will no longer exist.

Certain changes appear necessary to render the party more efficient, viz., the removal of the Officer at present in charge, who has not given satisfaction, and replacing him by an Assistant from the Revenue Survey; increasing the staff of Surveyors from 3 to 5; reducing the number of draughtsmen, and postponing the plotting till the monsoon, during which work in the field is impossible.

Very little additional expense will be incurred. It may be expected that the amount of work will be more than doubled.

The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Lieutenant Colonel Priestley, having been obliged to leave India on medical certificate, his duties are being performed by Captain Hessey.

The Coorg party was inspected by the latter officer in April.

Statement showing the cost and out-turn of work for 1864-65.

MONTHS.	Estates surveyed.		Expenditure.			Cost per acre.			REMARKS.
	No.	Area computed in acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
May 1864	9	2,900	1,307	0		0	7	3	
June ... ... ,,	0	1,900	1,277	2	3	0	10	9	
July ... ... ,,	0	620	1,180	4	0	1	14	5	
August ... ... ,,	0	0	954	15	0	0	0	0	
September ... ... ,,	0	0	886	0	0	0	0	0	
October ... ... ,,	18	0	1,255	11	4	0	0	0	
November ... ... ,,	8	520	1,268	0	0	2	7	0	
December ... ... ,,	6	900	1,312	8	0	1	7	4	
January 1865	5	2,400	1,417	15	0	0	9	5	
February ... ... ,,	5	1,100	1,304	0	0	1	2	11	
March ... ... ,,	0	0	1,365	10	7	0	0	0	
April ... ... ,,	22	3,983	1,348	8	0	0	10	11	
Instruments purchased during the year	0	0	597	4	3	0	0	0	
Total	73	14,323	15,474	14	5	1	1	3	

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE;
CHEPAUK,
16*th May* 1865.

(Sd.) W. H. HESSEY, *Captain,*
Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

ON PUBLIC WORKS BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

1. The original Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 60,000, and an additional grant of Rs. 40,000 was afterwards made, chiefly with a view to increase the outlay on the two passes into Malabar and Canara, making a total of one lakh, and the expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 92,199 against 39,723 in the previous year, showing the great exertions used to carry out the improvement of this small but difficult Province.

Government of India No 3173 A of the 13th July 1864.

Original Works.

2. A trifling outlay in improving the entrance to Mercara Fort, and the constructing of an Overseer's lodge at Veerajunderpett, are the only items under the head of Buildings.

3. *Roads.*—The new roads dealt with were the Mercara-Codlipett and Veerajunderpett-Fraserpett roads, of the former about nine miles were widened from three and four to seven yards, and the whole line opened for wheel traffic at a cost of Rs. 11,724; on the lattera trace was cut the whole distance at a cost of Rs. 3,650, and part was rendered available for carts, but not completed, and the whole road now remains in an unfinished state.

4. *Bridges.*—Nine bridges were undertaken on the Mercara-Codlipett road, but only five of them had their arches turned, the remainder being still little more than commenced.

5. On the Periambady and Sumpagee Ghauts two bridges were nearly constructed at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 9,313, and two more on the former road partially built at Gonicopal, where a temporary causeway served for the passage of the dry bed of the river.

6. Another bridge on the same Ghaut at Kakeythodoo was re-built by the Madras Department of Public Works, but charged to Coorg.

7. Forty-seven drains of masonry and rough stone were built on the same great lines of road.

8. A Moosafir Khanah was finished at Wotacolly on the Periambady Ghaut at a cost of Rs. 2,231.

Repairs.

9. Under the head of Repairs, the principal outlay was on the roads of which one hundred miles, including the Ghauts, were maintained and improved at a cost of Rs. 29,730, or nearly Rs 300 a mile, but this includes a considerable amount of new metalling; and the provision of a stock of metal for use duing the monsoon.

General Observations.

10. The progress recorded above is greater than that yet made in Coorg, in any one year, but it would have been considerably more had the Budget limit allowed, and had not the very unhealthy climate operated so unfavorably.

11. No less than six sub-divisional officers were employed in the Province, all of whom left it owing to sickness, and one died; of the Sub-Overseers one died, and all were disabled by fever, while contractors and workmen also suffered most severely from the same cause, so that the marvel is that active and zealous as Mr. Stoddard is, he could accomplish the work he actually did.

12. The system of contract has been successfully introduced into Coorg, and with a more summary and easy process for the enforcement of engagements, would no doubt flourish, but the natives have yet to learn the advantage of promptitude and energy.

13. So difficult is it to carry on the improvement of Coorg by the means now at the command of this Department, that it has been proposed to raise an extra Company of Sappers under the Madras Government for alternate employment in Mysore and Coorg, from the revenues of which they would be paid, and they would work for half the year in each Province according to the season. Meanwhile attempts are being made to form a small body of laborers for Coorg alone.

14. The rates of labor have risen greatly, and the payment for work of all kinds is at least double what it formerly was, while the comparatively easy and profitable work on the coffee estates, tempts not only the laborers, but also Overseers to desert the arduous employment on public works.

15. Mr. Stoddard's recent promotion has been well deserved by steady attention to duty, and unremitting, though not always successful, efforts to push forward his works.

BANGALOR;
CENTRAL OFFICE,
20*th June* 1865.

E. LAWFORD, *Colonel*, R. E.,
Chief Engr. of Mysore and Coorg.

ON FORESTS BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Work done by the Conservator.

1. I visited the Province of Coorg twice in March 1864 and February 1865, and the forest rules now in vogue from the 1st May 1865 are attached marked A.

The 1st Assistant, Lieutenant Van Someren, was in charge of this range from the 4th May 1864; his duties in the Ashtagram Range being so heavy, and it being a matter of great importance that Coorg should have an Assistant Conservator directly under the orders of the Superintendent as his Revenue Forest Officer, particularly as many of the best forest lands had been given up for coffee cultivation, Mr. C. A. Dobbs was appointed, on the 11th January 1865, 3rd Assistant on a salary of Rs. 300 and entered upon his duties on the 30th January 1865.

Establishment.

2. The Establishment is as follows, and shows its old and present strength:—

	3rd Assistant Conservator's Office.					Coorg Forests' Range.				Amount of per month.		
	3rd. Asst. Consr.	Writer.	Mootsuddy.	Peon.	Lascar.	Overseer.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peon.	Rs.	As.	P.
Old Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	20			
Rate per man	...	...	...	..	...	40	8	6	4	188	0	0
Revised Establishment ...	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	20			
	Rs.											
Rate per man	300	40	20	7	6	50	8	8	6	581	0	0
Increase ...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	393	0	0
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	0	0	0

Labor is in such high demand, and food so dear that higher rates of pay had to be given to obtain efficient men. Coorg men have been employed both in the Office and Forest establishments.

Privileges of Coorgs.

3. The Coorgs are a noble race, fond of forest life, and hardy, good men, they have always enjoyed the privileges of obtaining timber from the forests free. The Province abounds with most valuable timber; many parts of the forest tracts of Coorg are inaccessible, the charges on timber have therefore hitherto been very small, and its value in Coorg is low.

Upwards of 60, 000 acres of forest land have been taken up for coffee cultivation, and clearings are daily made, and to such an extent that in the vicinity of Mercara, timber, bamboos, and even firewood is expensive and scarce.

4. The fall of rain in Coorg is so great that it is necessary that the houses of the ryots should be of a superior nature. Every indulgence has therefore been granted to them, and a simple check to prevent the right conceded being abused.

Timber to traders.

5. The value of timber in Coorg varies according to locality. It depends also on its grain and size, whether the forest is hilly or not, on the proximity of roads, and the distance to the best mart; difficulties will therefore arise in determining the fair value of timber, but on the whole the rates laid down in the rules are, I consider, fair, and are considered just by the Coorgs who were consulted on the subject.

6. The forests of Coorg cannot be worked by the Department at present to any great extent; to do this efficiently, a large working establishment, both of workmen and elephants, would be required. The scarcity of labor, roads, &c., prevent this great forest range being at present developed to any great extent, and as conservancy is quite new, the license and voucher system is being carried out, and when a market is opened out to the westward on the coast, greater progress will be made.

7. My object is to divide the forest of Coorg into 1st and 2nd class; a first class being that in which timber is good and abundant, which is not steep or hilly, and has a road either through or near it; all other forests being second class. Some time and experience is required to show which forest ought to be reserved.

Intended operations.

8. A good deal of traffic in timber from Coorg is carried on in the eastern Talooks of Coorg, and the adjoining western Talooks in Mysore, and I have reason to believe that the license system will answer well, the system has only been started from the 1st May 1865.

9. The cost of felling and trimming is about 12 annas per tree, traders will naturally take the best, but the price of a tree can only be a fixed one with a small establishment, as it is impossible at present on the license system to have a varying scale according to the size of the tree, for instance, in a first class forest where carriage is obtainable, teak will sell readily at Rs. 13 per tree, but inaccessible forests or 2nd class forests, a mature tree would not fetch more than Rs. 8 in Coorg.

10. Blackwood and ebony are found in great abundance in the west side of Coorg, but are difficult to work out of the forests. These woods are also liable to split; and the forests in the north and east are rich in teak, blackwood, and sandal and other valuable timbers, many well adapted for ship-building.

11. On the west of Coorg, Poon spars are very abundant. Their market value is great, but the fact of Coorg containing a large supply is not generally known on the coast.

12. The attention of the Forest Assistant has been particularly directed to stop the stealing of this timber from the western ranges by Maplahs during the monsoon.

13. The assistance of the revenue authorities to help the Forest Department will no doubt be given. Conservancy matters will yearly progress, although they are very unpopular with the coffee Planters, revenue subordinates, and the people.

14. I am aware of the difficulties, but I feel sure they will be gradually overcome with the help of the Superintendent and the Talook Subadars, and energy on the part of the Forest Department. Planters imagine that Coorg and all forest land fitted for coffee cultivation, was created for that purpose alone, and that all valuable accessible forest lands should be given up for this purpose; but they forget the necessity of reserve forest lands for building and other useful purposes, the necessity of preserving sandalwood, firewood and bamboo ranges, and that the climate and rainfall depends upon this, as also the supply of water in the plains for rice cultivation.

15. They have more land for coffee cultivation granted to them than they can possibly get labor to work. In my opinion no more forest land should be granted for coffee cultivation, if the Government wish to preserve their forests. Rice cultivation is neglected for that of coffee.

16. One of the principal duties of the Forest Assistant is to carefully inspect land applied for, for coffee cultivation; the demand is very great, not only in Coorg and Nuggur, but now in the Belagarungum

range of Ashtagram. I have directed the Assistant of Coorg to be most careful in granting forest land in future for coffee cultivation in the vicinity of the Ghaut roads of Coorg, such as Verajenderpett, Sumpajeet Fraserpett, Ohtoor, and Tittimuttee. The Assistant is directed to place himself under the direct orders of the Superintendent, and to carry out his orders on all Forest Revenue matters, the Assistant being in fact a Revenue Forest Officer acting directly under the Superintendent; forest work could not be otherwise carried out, the support and help of the revenue subordinates is requisite, without it conservancy and work must fall altogether.

17. If the revenue subordinate authorities will only help us in carrying out the contract system for sandal, and the Police and the Cuttadars assist in preventing the smuggling of timber, great progress will be made. It is my object to place conservancy and the collection of sandalwood and timber on such a footing, that it may give a steady and annual revenue, according to the resources, and to develope the forest resources, and to conserve and improve what we now hold.

18. The Forest Assistant of Coorg is confident that he can collect sandalwood on contract. I expect that 200 candies will be about the average out-turn for this year; it is not classified and sells at about Rs. 70 per candy; it costs about Rs. 8 per candy. About 400 logs of teak may be also expected to be collected in depôt, and an increase of revenue on licenses for timber and bamboos.

19. It is useless to retain forests that would suit the Planter, and cannot, from their situation, yield a good forest revenue: the large flat tracts in the east containing teak should not be granted.

20. Tabular statements and charts, showing the probable contents of the forests, are being prepared.

21. I shall endeavour to have timber depôts established at Tittimuttee and in the vicinity of Veerajenderpett, as also a sandalwood depôt in each Talook as heretofore.

22. Hitherto the collection of sandal and timber, and the accounts connected with the same, have been entirely under the Superintendent. No progress has been made in planting or forming nurseries.

23. Some of the forests have been inspected and reported upon both by Lieutenant Van Someren and Mr. C. A. Dobbs, several grants of land applied for, for coffee cultivation have been reported upon and carefully inspected; the duties of the establishment and the rules established have been clearly made known, and the new system has been introduced from the 1st May 1865.

Returns of work done at what cost.

24. The returns laid down in Circular No. 13, dated 21st September 1864, I am unable to supply, as I have not full particulars to guide me, but I understand that 1,526 teak logs, 9 of blackwood and 8 of hona, were felled in 1863-64, and sold at Tittimuttee on the south-east border at Rs. 7 per log on the 1st February 1865; also 206 candies of sandalwood, and 125 candies of sandal roots, in the month of April 1865, for Rs. 70 per candy for trunk wood, and 65 per candy for roots.

25. The cost of the collection is unknown to me, these accounts being with the Superintendent, as also the account of revenue realized on other forest produce ; the pay of the establishment is also drawn by the Superintendent, and no accounts are submitted to me. It is very desirable that the system of accounts, as laid down in Circular No. 216, dated 15th September 1864, from the Auditor and Accountant of Mysore, should be introduced. The bills for working charges, &c., are, I believe, submitted to the Accountant General of Bengal.

26. The stock on hand is only 23 teak logs and some sandalwood chips ; all the sandal has been sold. In future the sales of sandal will be made more publicly known on the coast and at Bombay. I was not even aware that a timber or sandal sale was to take place last year ; the forest working is entirely under the Superintendent.

Forest Rules.

27. They are attached and marked A, and were introduced from the 1st May 1865 ; their working will be reported upon next year.

Kumari cultivation.

28. The Superintendent has taken measures to stop this practice as much as possible. It would not matter so much if the Coorooburs or ryots would annually cultivate the portion felled yearly by them, but their practice is to make fresh clearings yearly, and thus great destruction takes place. This will be particularly attended to in future, and every endeavour taken to stop the practice.

Progress made by the Assistant.

29. No progress hardly was made last year ; in fact no forest operations appear to have been carried on to the Assistant's knowledge.

30. Mr. C. A. Dobbs has reported on several forests, and carefully inspected several ranges of forest land applied for, for coffee cultivation. During the monsoon nothing can be done.

31. No monegars are employed, and the old establishment of Kolkars employed in watching timber depôts have been discharged. The Superintendent has directed the revenue authorities to watch timber depôts in the vicinity of Talook Cutcherries. After the monsoon is over in September, forest operations will at once be commenced in Kiggutnaad Talook.

Coorg.

32. I have called upon the Assistant for the Returns as laid down in Circular No. 13, dated 21st September 1864, and will submit them for the information of the Commissioner as soon as received.

List of documents attached.

1. Forest Rules for Coorg marked A.

(Signed) A. HUNTER, *Major*,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

A.

FOREST RULES FOR COORG.*

1. The following trees in Government Forests are reserved, and can only be obtained on payment and on license by the ryot, trader or non-ryot resident at the rates shown below :—

	Names of Trees.	Rate per Tree.
Reserved Trees.	1 Sandal.	Worked by Government only.
	2 Teak.	Do. do.
	3 Blackwood.	10 Rs. per Tree.
	4 Ebony.	6 ,, ,,
	5 Coovai.	10 ,, ,,
	6 Hona.	6 ,, ,,
	7 Anjilee or Iyanee.	10 ,, ,,
	8 Iroopoo.	6 ,, ,,

Ryots' privileges.

2. All other timbers, bamboos, firewood, including also the following valuable timbers,

1	Arasentaga	6	Naga Marum
2	Nundy	7	Nowladie
3	Mutty	8	Dindaga
4	Chumpaka	9	Belwar
5	Halasoo	10	Maly Neraley

are allowed free to the ryot paying land revenue to Government, and also to all Government servants in Coorg whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem, without written permission or any prohibition whatever, except that only mature trees must be cut, and that the timber must be used solely for *bonâ fide* agricultural and building purposes, and not for sale.

3. All unreserved trees and brushwood are free to all for charcoal, firewood, or any other purpose.

4. Leaves and shrubs for manure are free, as also head loads of bamboos and firewood, and charcoal for sale in the local markets.

Illicit trading.

5. Ryots, traders, or non-ryot residents found felling or trading in the reserved timber mentioned in para. 1, or bamboos, without a license, shall be prosecuted under Act VII of 1865. All such wood shall be confiscated and sold on behalf of Government, and 25 per cent. of the net profit shall be paid to the informer, whether he is in the Forest Department or not.

* Forwarded for the confirmation of Government.

6. Traders shall pay the following rates per tree on license for the inferior reserved timbers mentioned in the annexed table :—

			To Traders.				To non-ryot residents for their own use and not for sale.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Per Tree.	
Inferior reserved Trees.	1	Arasentaga ...	3	8	0	„	Half price
	2	Nundy	4	8	0	„	
	3	Mutty	4	0	0	„	
	4	Champaka ...	4	0	0	„	
	5	Halasoo	4	0	0	„	
	6	Dindaga	4	0	0	„	
	7	Naga Marum ...	3	0	0	„	
	8	Nowladee ...	3	0	0	„	
	9	Belwar	3	0	0	„	
	10	Mala Neralay ...	3	0	0	„	
	11	Bamboos, per 1,000	3	0	0	„	

7. Non-ryot residents of Coorg will be allowed, on obtaining a license, the inferior reserved timbers mentioned in Rule 6, if for their own *bonâ fide* use, and not for sale, at one-half the price paid by traders for the same.

Non ryot Residents' privileges.

8. A trader, ryot or non-ryot resident requiring reserved timber of either description, must apply direct to the Superintendent, who, on the prescribed payment being made, will authorize the Assistant Conservator to grant the purchaser a license and passport as per forms A and B.

Licenses.

The trader will keep the passport as a voucher for his wood, but the license shall be returned within the term specified in it.

9. The cutting of any description of timber in any Government Forest may be stopped by order of the Superintendent of the District, who will exercise a general control over the operations of the Assistant Conservator.

Miscellaneous.

By Order,

(Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary.

ON EDUCATION BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The new arrangements referred to in last year's report for conducting Educational operations in Coorg have been found practically to answer well.

The Mercara Central School now contains 130 boys, whose progress in the various branches of learning has been on the whole satisfactory, though some of the classes have suffered from the staff of teachers being

insufficient. It will be seen from Mr. Richter's report that this defect was for a time unavoidable, but is not likely to occur again.

The new school premises will soon be completed, and afford suitable accommodation to a greater number of scholars.

Trained teachers are now employed in all the twenty vernacular village schools. The instruction imparted is quite elementary, being chiefly confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and a variety of causes combine to render it almost impossible to ensure the regular attendance of the scholars, or to keep them under tuition for a longer period. There is, however, a marked improvement in all these schools since the teachers themselves have been systematically instructed in their duties, and means adopted to increase their interest in them.

The Deputy Inspector thus reports on the state of the Mercara School at the close of the year :—

"At the annual examination in November the roll showed 125 names, a higher number than had ever previously been attained. The average daily attendance also is good.

Of the pupils who last year completed their three years' course, one had been allowed to re-enter the first class, which had been formed then, ten months. It comprised 6 Coorgs, 2 Brahmans, 2 Tamulians, 1 Parsi and 1 East Indian, 12 in all. The ages of the pupils varied from 14 to 18.

The following list of subjects will show the work done by the class during the term :—

Geometry.—123 Definitions, and 34 plates of Geometrical drawings.

Arithmetic (Colenso).—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions as far as example 396.

English Composition (Cornwell).—Simple and Complex sentences, example 25.

English Grammar, Manual of.—As far as commencement of Syntax.

Geography, Manual of—Grade III. Europe, pp. 90-142 with the map.

Reading.—M'Culloch's series, p. 67.

Writing.—Copies and Writing in time.

Canarese.—Æsop's Fables, 1—50. Phrase book. Hodson's Grammar, p. 58, including verbs.

Religious Instruction.—St. Luke and the Acts up to Chap. 18.

Music.—Manuscript music and 48 English and Canarese songs committed to memory.

Gymnastics.—Twice a week.

The character of the Geometrical drawings has been explained in previous reports. The drawings made and studied during the term under review form an epitome containing almost all the figures occurring in the 12 books of Euclid, the last two plates being an introduction to Conic Sections. Neatness in drawing is combined with a knowledge of the construction, &c., of the figures. The course as taught here forms a most useful introduction to the study of Geometry.

Algebra does not enter into the first year's course.

In Arithmetic the rationale of the different rules was generally well understood, and considerable quickness exhibited in working out sums.

The Grammar lessons had been well studied.

In English Composition the boys were still beginners. Morell's Analysis appears to me a more suitable text book than the one in use.

Geography is very successfully taught. Map-drawing, a great aid to the memory, receives considerable attention with good result. The text book (in 3 grades) possesses several advantages noticed elsewhere, that recommend its introduction into the Mysore Schools, where the "Brief Description" is found too elementary for the higher classes.

Reading and Writing were fair: the latter was not free.

Religious instruction occupies an hour a day.

Music and gymnastics provide useful and refined recreation; both are entered into with great zest by the pupils.

The Canarese lessons are given by Mr. Kamsika, the second master, who is considered a good Canarese scholar.

The text book, Æsop's Fables, is not suitable, in fact scarcely any translation into Canarese at present in use, is suitable for giving reading or translation lessons. Mr. Richter intended to substitute the Katha Manjari. In every class due attention is given to the Vernacular.

According to Mr. Richter's scheme of a triennial course, admissions are permitted during the first and the second year, but not at all during the third. At the end of the third year the class is entirely re-formed.

Class II under the second master was able to read and write fairly. In Arithmetic most of the boys had gone as far as Proportion, and did well on the whole. The lessons in Geography, including the maps of Europe and Asia, were well taught. In Grammar the lessons extended to the end of the Parts of Speech. History of India (Morris') was read in the the Vernacular. The other Canarese lessons were the same as, and were received simultaneously with, those of Class I.

The junior classes under the third master contained about 40 boys divided into three divisions, nearly equal in numbers. The tuition was well suited to beginners. Of the three divisions the highest read and translated the reading lessons in the Circle of Knowledge, had committed to memory the whole of a small Canarese and English Vocabulary, had commenced an easy Canarese Grammar, and read the Canarese second book. In Arithmetic they had reached Simple Division.

Of the two lowest divisions, all could read except five or six little boys.

The purely Canarese school contained only 14 boys, but throughout the school and more largely in the lower classes lessons are given in Canarese.

The new buildings, the Canarese Naad Schools, and the general scheme for the extension of education in Coorg, rendered additional assistance necessary.

To this may be added the following review of the state of education in Coorg furnished by Mr. Richter:—

"In reviewing the past school year, the result of our labor, whilst in some instances less satisfactory than might be expected, is on the whole encouraging.

1. The Mercara Central School commenced the official year under hopeful circumstances, an European First Assistant having shortly before arrived, who entered with zeal upon his duties, but after a few months the state of his health and his mind rendered a change advisable, and he left in August, when the whole burden of the school fell again upon the Principal, whose time and strength since October were greatly engaged by the new school buildings under his charge. Endeavours to secure the services of another European First Assistant proved fruitless in this country, the pay held out being no inducement to a man of education to come to this place, where living has become so very expensive, and where even a Planter's Assistant receives double and treble the salary; but I am happy to say that a well qualified young man has been engaged at home, and is expected to arrive in the course of this month, and I acknowledge with gratitude the sanction of the proposed increase of his salary for the ensuing year.

In December 1864 a public examination, preceded by the Deputy Inspector's oral examination, took place, attended by many English ladies and gentlemen and the Native officials, Captain Taylor occupying the chair. Valuable prizes, bestowed by the Chief Commissioner, and the Superintendent Captain Taylor, and some Coorgs, were awarded to the most deserving boys, who read out their examination papers which elicited the satisfaction of the audience. The new first class had been at that time only ten months under the instruction of the Principal. A few weeks previous the Bishop of Madras and his Domestic Chaplain, with Mr. Fennell, the Chaplain of Mercara, came to see the school, and on examination in the principal subjects taught, they bore testimony to the boys' proficiency in English Composition, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Geography.

In February 1865 the Chief Commissioner and his Secretary also honored the school with a visit and an examination, but it is not for me to express an opinion on their estimation of the school.

A new lesson, gymnastics on the play ground of the new school, is hailed with joy by all the boys, and during the short time of practice, they made considerable progress.

The number of scholars has risen from 114 in May 1864, to 130 in April 1865, of whom 81 are Coorgs, 35 Brahmins and other castes, 10 Christians and 4 Mahomedans, and since the Hindustanee school, which was abolished in 1864, has been re-opened on the 1st May under a new and more efficient master, and incorporated with the Central School, the actual number of boys at present is nearly 150. In future every pupil of the Central School will have to pass through a regular course of instruction in Canarese, Hindustanee, and English under my supervision.

The schooling fees of the Central School amounted to Rs. 151-11-6, to which a small balance of last year's account, Rs. 16-2 and fees to the amount of Rs. 17-8 have to be added, which raises the whole sum to

Rs. 185-5-6. This sum has been expended for the purchase of a Harmonium Rs. 160, and several educational periodicals and other books.

2. The new school buildings are progressing as fast as the great difficulties will permit, which are experienced by every one who is engaged in the building line in Mercara, and as it was incumbent on me not only to plan and superintend the work, but also to provide the building material, my cares and anxieties were greatly increased. The boarding-house has been occupied since the 1st of May, for a temporary school house, till the large school house will be finished. The Principal's dwelling house with out-houses is nearly completed, and part of it will be ready at the end of this month for the accommodation of the 1st Assistant.

The increase of wages and the price of building material during the last few years increased also the expenditure of the school buildings much beyond the original estimate made three years ago, and with the exception of the money expected from the sale of the present school house, all the funds contributed by Government and the Coorgs have been expended. A general statement on this matter will be submitted to you in June when the building season is closed.

3. The 20 improved vernacular schools have, with a few exceptions, kept up their status of the last year, the greater number show an increase of pupils, and only one a very considerable decrease of 104, which affects the whole return of this year. The fact is the school master at Bellumadee made a false return last year, for which misconduct he has been dismissed. Arrangements have now been made with the teachers to send in their monthly reports attested by the Parapadyagara, which will prevent a recurrence of deception, and oblige the local officials to interest themselves more in these schools than they did hitherto.

Of the school furniture for which grant of Rs. 400 was made by Government, 20 tables for the teachers have been received, and the 20 chairs and black-boards are on their way from Cannanore, but the actual cost exceeds the sum allowed.

With the exception of two schools, where sickness (small pox) prevailed, all the other schools have been inspected during the year, some twice, some three or four times. The general state of efficiency of these 20 vernacular schools leaves still much room for improvement. The teachers, however, have to struggle with many adverse circumstances which are not in their power to remove. Amongst an agricultural population, which with the advent of European settlers has lost its hold on its former serfs, and is consequently shorter of labor, and in most instances unable to afford hired laborers on the terms of the Planters, every available hand in the Coorg houses has, according to its strength, to share in field labor, or in tending the farm cattle; the older boys can therefore not regularly attend the schools; besides there are so many necessary and unnecessary avocations through feasts, marriage, and funeral rites, which continually reduce the number of scholars and prevent a regular and systemetic progress in teaching. In Padynacknàd alone, there are, I am told, about 300 marriages to come off in the month of May, and the rules of clan and relationship make it obligatory on some members of each house in the neighbourhood to be present, and the boys re foremost. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we

must be moderate in our expectations and accommodate our demands to the actual state of affairs, which still offers a bright aspect. On my visits, which are generally unannounced and therefore unexpected, I always found the teachers at their post, and the boys in their every-day routine, which was in most cases satisfactory.

My conferences at Mercara with the 20 vernacular teachers every second month have been regularly held, and afforded to all concerned matter of mutual satisfaction.

Besides the 20 Government District Schools, with 780 boys and 35 girls, there are 21 private schools in Coorg with 292 pupils, which raise the umber of children under education, together with those of the Central School, to 1,237. Assuming the whole population of Coorg to be 1,50,000, there would be of every 1,000 souls about 8 at school, and were these 1,000 souls to represent 200 families, there would be 1 boy at school of every 25 families, a very small proportion indeed!

It may be in its place, here to state, that for the future provision of our eventual expenditure in connection with the boarding-schools and education in Coorg in general, the proposed school endowment coffee plantation, for which the Chief Commissioner kindly made a free grant of a piece of jungle, has, in the course of the past year, been commenced. About 60 acres have been cleared, and will be planted during the coming monsoon. The undertaking is private at the expense of some liberal Coorgs; but for educational purposes only, the Government however will have a controlling influence over it through the Principal of the Central School, who originated the project, and presides in the Managing Committee of Coorgs.

In conclusion, I would gratefully acknowledge the kind interest shown and assistance rendered me by the successive Superintendents and the three Principal Coorg Officials in all my educational labors."

I append the usual Statistical Tables showing the number in attendance at the various schools in Coorg, the different classes of which they consist, and the annual cost to Government of educating each pupil.

J. GARRETT,

Director of Public Instruction, Coorg.

COORG DISTRICT.

Abstract of Revenue business disposed of in the different Courts in the Coorg District during the official year 1864-65.

Jurisdiction.	By what Officer.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.			Revenue Business						Letters			Remarks.
							Disposed of			Pending						
							Cases decided on the merits.	Miscellaneous reports, petitions.	Total.	Cases for decision on the merits.	Miscellaneous reports, petitions, &c	Total.	Despatched.	Received.	Total.	
Coorg District.				Rs.	A.	P.										
Coorg	Supdt.						59	9,721	9,780	6	115	121	1,841	1,936	3,777	
Mercara Talook ...	Subadar.	...	13,198	34,773	2	0	7	5,688	5,695	12	120	132	...	...	...	
Paddynacknaad ,, ...	,,	...	21,093	35,888	11	9	8	5,023	5,031	16	47	63	...	...	...	
Yeddaynacknaad ,, ...	,,	...	16,428	56,991	1	2	32	11,042	11,074	48	289	337	...	...	...	
Kiggutnaad ,, ...	,,	...	18,056	81,460	10	0	8	3,074	3,082	7	53	60	...	...	...	
Nunjarajputten ,, ...	,,	...	23,843	27,832	8	4	4	2,076	2,080	...	68	68	...	...	...	
Yelloosaveerasheemi ,, ...	,,	...	19,248	28,693	2	0	9	4,325	4,334	7	131	138	...	...	...	
Mahadeopett	,,	...	4,364	...	...	...	...	1,055	1,055	...	7	7	...	...	...	
Veerajenderpett	,,	...	2,888	...	...	...	2	751	753	...	21	21	...	...	...	
													...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	1,19,118	2,65,639	3	3	129	42,755	42,884	96	851	947	1,841	1,936	3,777	
In 1863-64 ...	...	...	1,17,346	2,65,921	14	10	133	27,311	27,444	78	590	668	1,504	1,950	3,454	
Increase ...	...	...	1,772	347	4	5	...	15,444	15,440	18	261	279	337	...	323	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
COORG,
20*th May* 1865.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Superintendent.

Statement showing the fall of rain during the official years 1863-64 *and* 1864-65.

Months.	1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
May 1864	2	30	4	72
June „	44	78	24	79
July „	31	74	74	40
August „	29	44	19	...
September „	12	95	11	22
October „	10	8	3	35
November „	...	98	...	98
December „	1	40	1	40
January 1865	...	...	...	...
February „	...	...	...	...
March „	...	...	1	23
April „	1	52	2	50
Total ...	135	19	143	59

Coorg Supdt.'s Office,
20*th May* 1865.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Superintendent.

No. 2.

Education.

General Statement of amount expended by Government on Education in Coorg, during the year 1864-65.

	Salaries.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Contingencies.	Grants-in-aid.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Inspection	720 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720 0 0	
Mercara Central School	4,550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	4,560 0 0	
20 Canarese Schools	1,680 0 0	.....	.....	370 0 0	70 0 0	.....	2,120 0 0	
Total Rs. ...	6,950 0 0	.....	.....	370 0 0	80 0 0	.....	7,400 0 0	

Office of the Director of Public Instruction;
Bangalore,
The June 13th, 1865.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction in C